

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

**

Paris, Thursday, October 19, 1995

No. 35,035

More Troops Patrol Paris As Bomb Threats Rise

Government Also Warns All Citizens Still Left in Algeria to Return Home

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — The French government sent hundreds more soldiers into the streets of Paris on Wednesday and warned any French citizens still in Algeria to leave for their own safety after Islamic terrorists reportedly threatened further bombings here unless Paris halted all aid to Algiers.

A homemade bomb in an underground commuter train wounded 29 people, five of them gravely, on Tuesday, and French authorities said it was the eighth in a series of terrorist acts carried out by the Armed Islamic Group, which is fighting to overthrow Algeria's military government in a struggle that has taken from 30,000 to 40,000 lives.

More bomb threats delayed train and subway service in the capital on Wednesday, and an Arabic-language daily published in London, *Al Sharq al Awsat*, reported that the Armed Islamic Group was threatening more violence unless France met four demands.

These were to close its embassy in Algiers, cut off \$1.2 million a year in aid to

Algeria, denounce the November presidential elections there as a sham and cancel President Jacques Chirac's plans to see his Algerian counterpart at the United Nations in New York this weekend, the newspaper said. Earlier, the group had suggested that Mr. Chirac convert to Islam.

French officials declined to comment on the latest demands, but the Foreign Ministry renewed calls to all French citizens still in Algeria to leave unless their presence was absolutely necessary and warned French journalists not to try to cover the Nov. 16 elections.

The vote is being boycotted by the Islamic Salvation Front, an umbrella organization whose impending victory in parliamentary elections in 1992 was prevented when the military called off the vote. The Armed Islamic Group has demanded that all foreigners leave the country and has singled out foreigners living in Algeria for assassination.

French authorities estimate that there are about 1,500 French nationals in Algeria, including several hundred oil and gas pipeline employees who work under Algerian government military protection, plus 10,000 Algerians with French passports.

Mr. Chirac's plan to talk with Algeria's president, Liamine Zeroual, the likely winner in the November elections, has emerged as a bone of contention. Mr. Chirac has made going ahead with the meeting a symbol of French defiance of terrorist intimidation.

The opposition Socialist leader, Lionel Jospin, said talks with Mr. Zeroual were "not opportune" now, and another Socialist politician questioned publicly why Mr. Chirac had chosen to "bail out" the Algerian leader by seeing him.

In response, the French government spokesman, François Baroin, said: "Jacques Chirac does not want to bail out anybody, or to interfere in any country, but to consider that the solution is political and should be the fruit of dialogue among all the forces that reject violence."

Algerian elections, in Mr. Chirac's view, should be "as democratic as possible" Mr. Baroin said, and legislative elections should follow the presidential vote.

French officials have long feared an extension of the Algerian civil war to their own shores, where about 5 million Mus-

See PARIS, Page 8

Only Diligence Stops Bombers, Expert Warns

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite a massive deployment of police and troops, the only effective weapons against bombings on public transit systems are good intelligence about dissident groups and vigilance by passengers, an anti-terrorism specialist said Wednesday.

Drawing on the experience of recent attacks in London and Tokyo as well as Paris, the specialist, Richard Clutterbuck, said from Exeter, England, that any mass transit system was "absolutely vulnerable" to terrorist acts.

Mr. Clutterbuck, an author and former general and intelligence expert in the British Army, studied security measures in the Channel Tunnel, which had been feared to become a target for Irish Republican Army terrorists.

But he said the tunnel was much safer than the underground and suburban rail systems that tens of millions of people use every day.

"I cannot think of any way in which an underground urban system could work with a degree of search similar to that which you need before joining an aircraft," he said. He agreed with the president of the French railroad, Jean Bergougnoux, who appealed to passengers after the bombing in Paris on Tuesday to be more vigilant about unattended bags or suspicious behavior by other passengers. Mr. Bergougnoux said it would be impossible to check the bags of all passengers every day.

The wave of terrorist bombings in France, thought to be the work of Algerian Islamic fundamentalists, has killed seven people and wounded about 160 in less than three months.

The presence of troops and police has more value in reassuring the public than in stopping terrorists, Mr. Clutterbuck said. He added that the only effective way to prevent bombings was to get good intelligence from informants.

"My signature tune these days is what is called 'intelligence-led policing,'" he said. "You get background intelligence by such things as surveillance cameras, the normal business of police keeping their eyes open and information from the public."

"From that background intelligence," he continued, "you are then able to interpret specific intelligence when the opportunity comes."

Specific intelligence most often comes from informants, Mr. Clutterbuck said, 99

See TERROR, Page 8

A Mass Exodus Reshapes Sarajevo

Prominent Writer Joins Thousands Leaving City

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — On Friday morning, suffering from a mammal hangover after days of boozy farewells, Semezdin Mehmedinovic, disheveled and a bit grim, showed his papers in front of a gauntlet of Bosnian policemen, customs officers, state security toughs, French guards, a Russian UN police officer, his Jordanian colleague and Norwegian soldiers from an organization called Movement Control.

After explaining to another United Nations official with a New York accent that no, he did not have a flak jacket or a helmet with which to board the plane — but that was O.K. because he was a local boy, and what's another dead local boy anyway? — Mr. Mehmedinovic was given passage into a dimly lighted waiting room.

An hour or two later, he trudged onto the tarmac of the Sarajevo airport and into a Russian-made Ilyushin jet. Minutes later, the UN airplane flew him out of his hometown. His final destination? The United States. His professional goal? "Maybe I'll be a waiter," he said.

The departure of Semezdin Mehmedinovic, writer and poet, coffee fiend and urban cowboy, was a sad day for Sarajevo. If anyone had encapsulated the struggle to save the soul of this cultural crossroads, he was it. His book of short stories, "Sarajevo Blues," is widely considered here to be the best piece of writing to emerge from this besieged capital since Bosnia's war erupted in April 1992.

Written as a series of vignettes, it casts the wry, existential eye of a 20th-century man on the Serbs' medieval-style siege. Absent is any of the pious self-righteousness that has infected much of the literary work of the intellectuals here.

Mr. Mehmedinovic is one of about 25,000 Sarajevoans who have left the besieged part of this city in the last three months in the biggest exodus since the war began, according to high court statistics published this week in Sarajevo's leading magazine, *War Days*.

His departure is part of a huge shift in the ethnic and cultural mosaic of this city that has recently accelerated as more and more in intellectuals and skilled people like Mr. Mehmedinovic have come to the conclusion that their

See EXODUS, Page 8

GI Says UN Blue Is Not His Color

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has charged a 22-year-old medic with disobeying orders for declining to wear a United Nations patch and blue cap as his battalion was preparing for duty in the Balkans.

The case of Specialist Michael G. New has become a political lightning rod for congressional Republicans opposed to U.S. forces serving in UN peacekeeping efforts, and came as American troops are increasingly directed to participate in UN operations abroad.

But the army, framing the issue as a matter of discipline, not politics, has shown no willingness to accommodate Specialist New's concerns, denying his request for reassignment to a unit not involved in UN peacekeeping.

Specialist New declined, inviting a public hearing of the issue.

"He feels he hasn't done anything wrong, and accepting a nonjudicial punishment would have been an admission of guilt," said his father, Daniel D. New, a landscape designer in Conroe, Texas. "Also, a court-martial would provide an open record, and he would like to have both sides heard."

But it is not certain he will get his day in court.

The case is now before Major General Montgomery C. Meigs, commander of the 3rd Infantry Division, who could order a court-martial. But the general could direct that an administrative sanction be imposed instead, ranging from a letter of admonition to dismissal from the army. Or he could choose to take no action on the charges, which were referred to him Tuesday by Specialist New's brigade commander.



Odd Andersen/Agence France-Presse
The U.S. ambassador, John Menzies, left, greeting Richard C. Holbrooke in Sarajevo. Bosnia and Yugoslavia agreed to open liaison offices. (Page 8)

AGENDA

González Facing a Spanish Senate Inquiry

MADRID (Reuters) — The Spanish Senate decided Wednesday to investigate allegations that Prime Minister Felipe González's government oversaw a 1980s war by security force death squads against Basque rebels.

The inquiry was approved on a 128-to-127 vote. Mr. González has denied persistent accusations that he knew about the activities of the shadowy Anti-Terrorist Liberation Groups against the separatist guerrilla organization ETA, or Basque Homeland and Freedom.

The move increases pressure on Mr. González, adding to court efforts to determine whether he knew of the campaign that claimed 27 lives from 1983 to 1987.

Opposition parties on the left and right united against Mr. González's governing Socialists to support the inquiry.

PAGE TWO

What's Next for Indonesia?

THE AMERICAS Page 3
Posturing After the March

ASIA Page 4
Hopes for U.S.-Japan Ties

BUSINESS/FINANCE Page 15
Wells Fargo Bids for Rival

Opinion Pages 10, 11
Books Page 11
Sports Pages 22, 23
Crossword Page 233
International Classified Page 4

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 18.42	0.05%
477.52	125.84
The Dollar	previous close
DM 1,4235	1,4143
Pound 1.5695	1.5731
Yen 100.825	100.45
FF 4.9685	4.9666

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	10.00 FF
Antilles	12.50 FF
Cameron	1,600 CFA
Egypt	10.00 FF
Greece	1,100 CFA
Italy	2,800 Lira
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA
Jordan	1,250 JD
Lebanon	1.50 U.S. \$
Morocco	85 L. Fr.
Morocco	14 Dh
Reunion	1,000 Rials
Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Spain	225 PTAS
Tunisia	1,250 Din
Turkey	1,55,000 L.
U.S.A.	10.00 Dm
U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.20

M 0132 - 1019 - 10,00 F

THE AMERICAS

Gadhafi Hails Farrakhan**Ready to Work Together, Libyan Asserts**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

CAIRO — Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, congratulated Louis Farrakhan on Wednesday for the "Million Man March" on Washington and offered to support him.

The Libyan press agency JANA said that Colonel Gadhafi spoke with Mr. Farrakhan by telephone and that "the leader of the revolution congratulated Louis Farrakhan on the outstanding success realized by the historic march of the blacks which swept and violently shook the American capital by peaceful and civilized means."

"Such marches will enable blacks to recover their rights, notably the right of the black nation to enjoy its independence and its freedom on the American continent," Colonel

Gadhafi said. "We are ready to unite our resources and marry our efforts to work towards this."

Hundreds of thousands of black men attended the march in Washington on Monday and heard Mr. Farrakhan portray the United States as a white supremacists society.

Mr. Farrakhan reportedly

told Colonel Gadhafi that the response to the march had exceeded expectations.

"We pledged to work together so that the black nation can obtain its rights in America, and remove racism and discrimination from it, through the use of peaceful means and civil rights," Mr. Farrakhan was quoted as saying.

Colonel Gadhafi reminded Mr. Farrakhan that there were 400,000 blacks in the U.S. Army, and that "this makes the

(Reuters, AFP)

greatest black army in the world."

Libya has been subject to United Nations sanctions since 1992 for failing to hand over for trial two men accused of involvement in the 1988 midair bombing of a Pan American World Airways flight over Lockerbie, Scotland.

JANA's political editor said:

"The prominent event in the history of blacks is the beginning of what the revolutionary leader has announced previously — the need for Muslims, Arabs and blacks in America to have a weight to influence the American candidate in their favor in the next presidential elections."

"This way," the editor said, "the Muslims, blacks and Arabs will have a weight bigger than that of the Jews who control America."

(Reuters, AFP)



Dong Mills/The Associated Press

Louis Farrakhan basking in the spotlight after the march: "You will get to know me."

The Aftershocks of the March**Legislators Call for Race-Relations Panel**By Steven A. Holmes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Seeking to build on the momentum generated by the rally of hundreds of thousands of black men in Washington, six members of Congress have asked President Bill Clinton to appoint a national commission on race relations, while Louis Farrakhan, who organized the gathering, suggested that it had made him a force on the national scene.

"I know you do not know me," Mr. Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam, said at a news conference, "but I know you will get to know me. And you're going to have to live with me. To some, I am a nightmare. But to others I am a dream come true."

With the memories of Monday's rally fresh in their minds, politicians, scholars and civil rights leaders groped to find meaning in the "Million Man March," wondering if it represented a watershed in race relations or a one-day event with no lasting effect.

Commentators, intellectuals and others agreed that the rally, coming in the aftermath of the divisive acquittal of O.J. Simpson on murder charges, focused the attention of the nation's leaders on the subject of race as no recent events have. Indeed, the two galvanizing events prompted extensive statements by Mr. Clinton and the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich.

What was clear was that the event — which the U.S. Park Police said brought 400,000 to the nation's capital — captured the attention of much of the country.

Officials at CNN said that 2.2 million households tuned in to Mr. Farrakhan's rambling and complex speech — meaning that more people watched the two-hour-long address on television than any other speech this year, including Mr. Clinton's State of the Union Message and Pope John Paul II's address to the United Nations.

The six members of the House wrote Mr. Clinton the day after the march, urging him to appoint a bipartisan commission to study U.S. race relations since the 1960s and make recommendations on how to improve them.

The lawmakers said they envisioned a panel similar to the one known as the Kerner Commission, whose 1968 report concluded that the United States was "moving toward two societies, one black, one white — separate and unequal."

"We believe," their letter said, "a new, presidentially-appointed, bipartisan commission with impeccable credentials may lead to a healthy discussion and a new era of progress between the races, both of which this country desperately needs."

The biracial, bipartisan group was made up of Representatives Charles E. Schumer and Charles B. Rangel, Democrats of New York; Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton, Democrat of the District of Columbia; Representative John R. Lewis, Democrat of Georgia; Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, and Representative Bill McCollum, Republican of Florida.

At his news conference on Tuesday, Mr. Farrakhan said that "racism, white supremacy and the hatred of Louis Farrakhan disallows them to give us

credit" for breaking the record for the largest crowd ever to gather on the Mall in Washington.

The record was set during the 1964 inauguration of President Lyndon B. Johnson, which attracted 1.2 million people to the Mall.

The rally prompted Mr. Clinton to give a major address on race relations at the University of Texas at Austin in which he urged blacks and whites to "clean their houses" of racism.

Mr. Gingrich, who was a target of some of Mr. Farrakhan's stinging oratory, called the march "a wake-up call for all of America."

"In a wonderful irony, typical of American history," the Georgia Republican said, "all of us owe Louis Farrakhan a thank you for having told all of us, if the pain level is great enough for him to be a leader, then we all have a lot bigger challenge to lead."

The Park Police said Tuesday that it stood by its estimate, arrived at by examining aerial photographs and applying techniques used for other mass demonstrations here.

"I expected we would have a controversy," said Major Robert H. Hines, a spokesman for the agency. "But we think we have a reasonable and objective number." He said there was no political or ideological motivation behind the count.

He said the crowd exceeded such outpourings as the 270,000 for the presidential inauguration in 1993, 300,000 for an April 1989 abortion rights march and 300,000 for an April 1993 lesbian and gay rights march. The 1963 March on Washington, the landmark civil rights demonstration, drew 250,000 people.

Only 400,000 on the Mall?**Farrakhan Wants a Recount**

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Continuing a dispute over the number of people who attended the "Million Man March," Louis Farrakhan, the Nation of Islam leader who organized the rally, has pledged to sue the U.S. Park Police to force it to increase its estimate of 400,000.

Mr. Farrakhan and other organizers insisted that the rally drew more than a million people to the Mall. "What would make anyone fail to give us that credit but racism, at the root of it, white supremacy?" Mr. Farrakhan said.

The Park Police said Tuesday that it stood by its estimate, arrived at by examining aerial photographs and applying techniques used for other mass demonstrations here.

"I expected we would have a controversy," said Major Robert H. Hines, a spokesman for the agency. "But we think we have a reasonable and objective number." He said there was no political or ideological motivation behind the count.

He said the crowd exceeded such outpourings as the 270,000 for the presidential inauguration in 1993, 300,000 for an April 1989 abortion rights march and 300,000 for an April 1993 lesbian and gay rights march. The 1963 March on Washington, the landmark civil rights demonstration, drew 250,000 people.

POLITICAL NOTES**Powell's Slow Turn to the Right**

WASHINGTON — Colin L. Powell began his book tour talking like a liberal Republican, but as he nears a decision on whether to run for president, he is trying to sound more conservative.

General Powell's repositioning reflects a change in tone rather than a change in position. But in recent interviews he has been more solicitous of religious conservatives, less assertive about his support for abortion rights and more willing to defend congressional Republicans on tax cuts and Medicare.

During an interview on "CBS This Morning," some of General Powell's comments reverberated among Republicans attempting to discern if the retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will run for president as a Republican.

"He said the three or four things he had to say to be acceptable for the Republican nomination," said William Kristol, a Republican strategist who has encouraged General Powell to run as a Republican.

"If he's a liberal Republican who dislikes and is opposed to the conservative revolution, then he couldn't get the nomination," Mr. Kristol said. "If he's a moderate Republican who's willing to be part of a broad coalition advancing the conservative agenda, albeit more slowly and less confrontationally than Gingrich does, then I think he's really got a chance. He tried clearly to put himself on the acceptable side of that line." The reference was to Newt Gingrich, the Georgia Republican and House speaker.

But some conservative Republicans said General Powell's rhetorical efforts fell short.

Ralph Reed, executive director of the Christian Coalition, said: "While I think all religious conservatives appreciate Colin Powell's warm and generous remarks on the importance of family values, the reality is that if he wants to appeal to those voters he has to move much more dramatically and significantly on matters of public policy, including the sanctity of innocent human life, voluntary prayer in schools, supporting the 'Contract With America,' and no longer describing himself as a Rockefellar Republican." (WP)

Gay Money? I'll Take It, Dole Says

WASHINGTON — Reversing his position on one of the most criticized decisions of his campaign for the presidency, Senator Bob Dole says it was a mistake to return a \$1,000 donation from a group of homosexual Republicans.

He blamed his aides for returning the donation in August, saying they had not cleared the action with him.

In an interview with reporters from Ohio, Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader, said in response to a question: "Well, everybody makes mistakes. My view is, because you accept money doesn't mean you agree with their agenda." (NYT)

Costa Rica Assails Banana Bill

WASHINGTON — Senator Dole has tried anew to push through a bill revoking trade benefits for Colombia and Costa Rica in an effort to help a U.S. banana firm, drawing an angry response from Costa Rica.

The Senate majority leader told colleagues that his top priority for a huge tax-cutting bill was a special-interest measure revoking trade benefits for the two countries to aid Chiquita Brands International.

Mr. Dole is seeking to keep a promise to Chiquita's owner, Carl Lindner, a substantial contributor to political campaigns and longtime supporter of Mr. Dole. He has a personal fortune estimated at \$650 million.

The Costa Rican government denounced the proposed sanctions, blaming political interests for the move. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

Vice President Al Gore, speaking to a Democratic rally in New Jersey: "This is the most right-wing, extremist, anti-family Congress in the history of this century. We need to vote them out of there." (NYT)

Away From Politics

• Governor Pete Wilson of California has signed a bill to let voters decide whether to remove mountain lions' protected status and allow a resumption of cougar hunting, which was banned in the state nearly a quarter-century ago. Attacks by the animals on humans have mounted considerably in recent years. (NYT)

• A teenager on a bus in Baltimore fired a gun through the door, striking and killing Cynthia Jones, 39, who was holding a baby girl in her arms. The child was not hit. (AP)

• An autopsy in Salt Lake City has implicated an air bag in the death of a 5-year-old boy whose neck was broken when his grandmother's car bumped into a concrete planter box in a parking lot. The dual air bags inflated in the Oct. 10 accident, twisting Jordan West's head. (AP)

• Three months after the Indian Point 3 nuclear power plant in Buchanan, New York, resumed generating power after a complete overhaul of its operating procedures, potentially dangerous management problems persist, according to federal officials and the nuclear industry's own internal quality-control group. (NYT)

Gingrich Reconsiders Debt-Limit Offer to White House

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House on Wednesday quickly accepted an offer by Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, to raise the debt limit temporarily to give Congress and the administration more time to agree to a budget plan.

But within a few hours, Mr. Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, said he was reconsidering Tuesday's offer and sharply accused the administration of playing politics with the nation's finances.

"We're going to talk it through some more with Dole about what to do," he said, a reference to Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, the Senate majority leader. "We have no belief the Treasury has accurate figures. We have no belief that Rubin's advice is anything other than politics."

The White House expressed frustration with

balanced-budget legislation to the White House by Nov. 14, with a debt-limit extension attached, hoping President Bill Clinton would veto the underlying package of spending cuts.

But the Treasury Department on Tuesday announced a sharp reduction in short-term borrowing plans, saying the government would run into difficulty before mid-November.

Mr. Gingrich reacted a short while later by saying that legislators would agree to raise the debt limit to tide the nation over until mid-November, and Mr. McCurry welcomed the gesture first thing Wednesday morning.

"That sounds like a reasonable idea," Mr. McCurry said of the speaker's offer to extend the debt ceiling until Nov. 14.

A short while later, though, Mr. Gingrich said the offer was being reconsidered.

"We consistently find ourselves getting gamed" by the White House, he said.

The Treasury Department's announcement was an effort to buy the government a few extra days before its ability to borrow cash is exhausted.

The Treasury announced that it would offer only \$6 billion in three-month Treasury bills at auction next week, about half the usual amount. It is also suspending applications from states and municipalities for special securities tailor-made for local government.

The exact date the government may be unable to pay its bills if the debt-ceiling deadlock persists is unclear. Some have said it could be as soon as Nov. 15, when the government is scheduled to make a payment of \$25 billion it owes in interest to holders of Treasury securities.

Washington Speaks Out Against Quebec Secession

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher backed Canadian federalists against Quebec separatists Wednesday, saying that Canada's relations with the United States could suffer from a breakup.

"I do want to emphasize the high value we place on our relationship with a strong and united Canada," Mr. Christopher said at the outset of talks here with Foreign Minister Andre Ouellet of Canada.

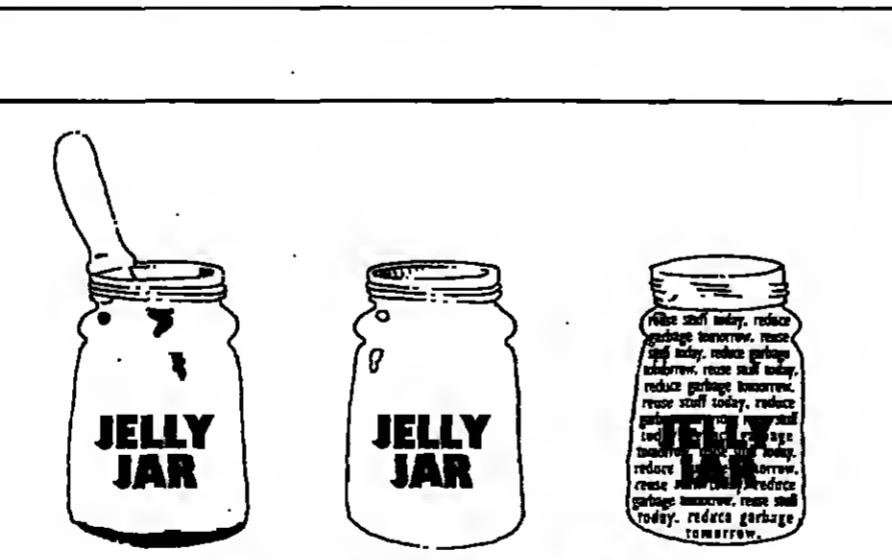
"We cultivated our ties very carefully," he said, adding: "We should not take for granted that a different kind of organization will have exactly the same type of ties."

The secretary's remarks appeared to put the Clinton administration square in the middle of the Quebec secessionist debate. Its outcome is to be decided Oct. 30 in a referendum.

Officials of the Canadian government welcomed the statement.

"We're certainly happy with

(AP, Reuters)

**Preserve Nature**

You can do more than you think. For ideas on things you can reuse, or if you have some ideas of your own, write to: Reduce, Reuse PSA Campaign, National Audubon Society, 666 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20003.

Reusable Stuff
• Reusable for solid 25 hours.
• Gold, silver and diamond bands.
• Swiss quartz. Water-resistant.
• Also available in stainless steel and 18 karat gold.

National Audubon Society

EPA



Kurchinsky
London, Great Britain
Tel: +44 171 584 93 11
Airbus, Geneva Airport
Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 798 89 86

Deadly-Force Policy Is Codified

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Amid growing concerns about the use of deadly force by federal law-enforcement officers, more than a dozen agencies have agreed to follow uniform rules aimed at emphasizing the "sanctity of human life."

The policy emphasizes for

the first time the importance of using lesser force whenever feasible in dealing with suspects. It prohibits officers at all the affected agencies from using deadly force against any person "except as necessary" to protect themselves or another from the "imminent" threat of death or serious bodily injury.

Fear of China: East Asians Urge U.S.-Japan Closeness

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE Worried by friction between the United States and Japan over security and trade issues, East Asian countries are openly warning that stability and rapid economic growth in the region can be maintained only if Washington and Tokyo remain close allies to balance China's emerging might.

After a bruising dispute in the summer over

Japan meets in Tokyo with President Bill Clinton. The meeting is expected to focus on ways of strengthening the security partnership between the two countries.

Asian officials said a report this week that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had eavesdropped on private talks between Japanese officials and car company executives during the U.S.-Japan auto negotiations in Geneva in June had added to the sense of Japanese mistrust of Washington.

José T. Almonte, presidential security adviser and director-general of the National Security Council in the Philippines, said that Beijing might misread the disputes between America and Japan as "hampering their ability to respond in unison to a Chinese assertion of power in East Asia."

Countries in the region say they fear that China may be tempted to use its growing economic and military strength to seek a dominant position.

"We must keep the U.S. in Asia," said George Yeo, Singapore's information minister, on a visit to Tokyo. "A continuing U.S. strategic presence in the Western Pacific will balance China's growing military might, reduce the need for Japan to rearm and ensure freedom of air and sea navigation."

In the view of East Asian countries, the alliance also helps restrain latent rivalry between China and Japan by reassuring Beijing that as long as the Japanese remain under the U.S. security umbrella, Tokyo will not need its own nuclear weapons or armed forces with long-range striking power.

Asian officials who are in regular contact at a high level with the Chinese say that Beijing fears a resurgent Japan and wants the United States to maintain a military presence in the region — at least until China becomes stronger.

Officials said the end of the Cold War and the Soviet threat in Asia had lessened the value of the

alliance for a significant number of Japanese on the pacifist left and the nationalist right of the political spectrum.

At the same time, isolationist tendencies and budgetary pressures in the United States have given rise to more frequent questions about whether Japan is pulling its weight as an ally.

Asian countries worry that with more tough trade issues still to be tackled and the leaders of both countries facing elections in the next 13 months, there will be a strong temptation for Japanese and U.S. officials to adopt hardline negotiating positions to appeal to voters.

Speaking Monday at the East-West Center in Hawaii, President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines said that the passing of the Cold War had not ended the usefulness of the U.S. military presence in the region.

He said that for "the foreseeable future, the U.S. must continue to be the main prop of the East Asian balance of power."

NEWS ANALYSIS

American access to the Japanese automobile market, the U.S.-Japan alliance has been shaken again by the indictment of three U.S. servicemen on charges of abducting and raping a 12-year-old girl on Okinawa.

They go on trial in Japan next month, about the time that Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama of

Seoul Is Scrubbing Summit With Japan Colonialism Clouds Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — A planned Japanese-South Korean summit meeting has been scrapped amid a deepening diplomatic dispute over Tokyo's version of its colonial rule over Korea, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

The meeting between Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama of Japan and President Kim Young Sam of South Korea was originally set for Sunday at the United Nations in New York.

"Japan first proposed that the summit meeting at the UN be canceled in consideration of the busy schedules of both leaders during the UN world summit," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

South Korea informed Japan of its decision to cancel the meeting before Mr. Kim left for Canada on Monday on an official visit.

Sentimental against remarks made by Mr. Murayama was taken into account in South Korea's decision to scrap the meeting, the spokesman said.

Mr. Murayama stirred anger in both North and South Korea this month when he repeated the long-held Japanese position that the country's annexation of Korea in 1910 took place under a valid treaty. Both Korea say the pact was invalid because it was backed by the threat of military force.

The Japanese prime minister later implied that the treaty was signed under duress, saying the

parties were not on an "equal footing." But that did not end the dispute.

Many Koreans still harbor strong resentment over atrocities committed during Japan's 35-year rule of the peninsula, which ended in 1945 with Japan's World War II defeat.

In a related development, South Korea's governing Democratic Liberal Party on Wednesday shelved an annual South Korea-Japan lawmakers' meeting, scheduled for early November.

"It is undesirable to hold the regular plenary session of Korea-Japan lawmakers because there is no change in Japan's perception of Korea's history," said a party spokesman, Sohn Hak Kyu.

Mr. Sohn said, however, that the decision did not mean that South Korean politicians would stop meeting with their Japanese counterparts in official settings.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry recently issued a statement rejecting remarks by Japan's foreign minister, Yobei Kono, that Japan was not responsible for the division of Korea.

Mr. Kono was reacting to Mr. Kim's statement in an interview with The New York Times last week that Japan was responsible for the division because, had it not been for Japanese colonial rule, Korea would not have been occupied by the former Soviet Union and



Li Kasheng, right, a Hong Kong tycoon, discussing a Chinese Foreign Ministry building with Deputy Foreign Minister Jiang Enzhu, center, and the Hong Kong head of the Xinhua press agency, Zhou Nan, before the laying of the cornerstone Wednesday.

the United States and then divided.

The United States and the Soviet Union, which disarmed the Japanese troops in Korea at

the end of World War II, divided Korea along the 38th parallel. U.S. forces took over the southern half and Soviet forces the north. (AP, AP)

Jiang Shown In Control Of Army

Reuters

BEIJING — President Jiang Zemin and China's new military leadership were shown on state television Wednesday watching naval exercises that included missile firings.

The tableau was the latest in a series of appearances designed to show that Mr. Jiang commands the loyalty of the People's Liberation Army. That loyalty is seen as crucial if he is to succeed in his bid to succeed Deng Xiaoping as the country's paramount leader. It was unclear exactly when the exercises took place.

President Jiang, wearing dark glasses, a leather cap and a green military coat, was shown seated on the deck of a navy cruiser in the middle of his military commanders to watch the display, sometimes peering through binoculars.

The television announcer said the commanders pledged "under the leadership of the party central committee and the Central Military Commission with Jiang Zemin at the core" to protect China, its people and Communist Party and to "safeguard the reunification of the motherland" — a reference to bringing Taiwan back under Beijing's rule.

North Korea Rejects Seoul's Protest

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — North Korea refused to accept a note from the United Nations Command in South Korea that protested a North Korean soldier's infiltration, the command said Wednesday.

The command's senior representative, Major General Lee Suk Bok, tried to hand the message over at the truce village of Panmunjom late Tuesday, but the North's representative "refused to accept the message," the UN Command said in a statement.

The infiltrator was shot and killed before dawn Tuesday. A second commando was seen escaping back into North Korea under cover of darkness 14 hours later.

Cult Lawyer Confesses at Trial

TOKYO — The top lawyer for Aum Shinrikyo, Yoshinobu Aoyama, confessed to an array of charges Wednesday on the first day of a trial that saw prosecutors portray the sect as a doomsday cult bent on unleashing a stockpile of nerve gas.

In the biggest trial so far of leaders of the sect, Mr. Aoyama told a packed courtroom that he had joined in 1988 to gain "salvation" through the group's proto-Buddhist, yogic teachings. Now, he said, he could only feel contrition for its deeds.

"I deeply regret what has happened, and I'm ashamed of my folly," Mr. Aoyama said. "I should not have done what I did. I accept responsibility for it." (AP)

India State Under Federal Rule

NEW DELHI — India imposed federal rule on its largest state Wednesday, a day after the governing coalition in Utar Pradesh collapsed.

The populous state, among India's poorest but most politically important, will be ruled by a federally appointed governor until a new government is formed, said the announcement by President Shankar Dayal Sharma's office.

The chief minister of the state, Mayawati, was forced to resign Tuesday after the Bharatiya Janata Party withdrew its support from the coalition led by her low-caste Hindu party, Bahujan Samaj Party. (AP)

A Russia-China Border Finalized

BEIJING — A 1994 Chinese-Russian agreement settling a dispute over a western section of the countries' 4,000-kilometer border has gone into effect, the Xinhua press agency reported.

The agreement, signed in September last year, went into force Tuesday immediately after an exchange here of certificates signed by Presidents Jiang Zemin of China and Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia.

The legislatures of China and Russia have approved the pact, which covers a 56-kilometer (35-mile) section. (AP)

Tokyo Urged to Cut Troop Levels

TOKYO — The Defense Agency of Japan has called for cuts in troop strength in line with post-Cold War streamlining efforts, government officials said Wednesday.

The agency made the proposals to a government security council, the officials said. It urged slashing the number of ground troops and reconnaissance units but did not specify the scale of reductions. (AP)

No Easing in Bangladesh Strike

DHAKA, Bangladesh — An anti-government strike entered its third day Wednesday, tightening its grip on the Bangladesh economy. Three people have died and 200 have been injured so far in the opposition protest.

Sources in major cities said that tension remained high over the political impasse and that streets were mostly deserted. But despite homemade bombs being set off in parts of Dhaka, there were no new casualties or damage reported.

For the Record

Vietnam has cut by 85 percent the area where opium poppies are cultivated, but faces growing drug use in cities, a report quoted Hoang Duc Nghia, head of the Ethnic Affairs and Mountain Regions Committee, as saying. (AP)

VOICES From Asia

Lee Hong Koo, prime minister of South Korea: "You cannot rule out the possibility of adventurous military provocation if you look at the situation in North Korea hit by despair from economic failure and uncertainty over the power succession." (Reuters)

Gul Hanif, spokesman for the Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman, on the government's decision to expel 17 more Afghans, apparently in retaliation for the mob attack last month on its embassy in Kabul: "We don't have much choice really in the sense that our people were beaten up and it became physically impossible for them to stay on in Kabul." (AP)

P. Rajkumar, coordinator of India's project to build its own fighter plane: "It will be a long time before we see it being flown by our air force. We need 400 billion rupees (\$1.6 billion) over the next 12 years." (AP)

Philippine Maid Confident of Being Freed

Reuters

ALAIN, United Arab Emirates — Sarah Balabagan, embracing her parents for the first time since escaping execution for killing her United Arab Emirates employer, said Wednesday that she was sure she would soon be released from prison.

"Never. Never will I leave the country again to work," Miss Balabagan said. "I will continue my studies."

An Islamic court in the United Arab Emirates last month sentenced Miss Balabagan, the Filipina maid who on Saturday was spared execution by the family of the man she killed last year.

"I am very confident I will be freed soon," said Miss Balabagan, embracing her parents for the first time since escaping execution for killing her United Arab Emirates employer, said Wednesday that she was sure she would soon be released from prison.

Miss Balabagan appeared relieved as she greeted her parents and 4-year-old sister in a visiting room at the Al Ain prison.

"Never. Never will I leave the country again to work," Miss Balabagan said. "I will continue my studies."

An Islamic court in the United Arab Emirates last month sentenced Miss Balabagan to death for the premeditated murder of Almas Mohammed Baloushi. It rejected her claim that she stabbed him in self-defense during what she said was a rape.

The sentence provoked outrage in the Philippines, where anger lingers since another Filipina maid, Flor Contemplacion, was hanged in Singapore in March.

The Baloushi family agreed to drop their demand for the death sentence in exchange for \$41,000, after the Emirates' president, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Nahayan, intervened to pay the money to the Baloushi.

Miss Balabagan, who shares a cell with 10 other Asian women, said she was being treated well in prison, where she and her cellmates spend their time "playing cards, singing and writing."

Under Islamic law, the fam-

ily of a murder victim can accept compensation instead of the execution of the culprit.

Miss Balabagan's fate is now in the hands of an appeals court that must decide whether she will still serve a prison term in addition to paying the money to the Baloushi.

Miss Balabagan, who shares a cell with 10 other Asian women, said she was being treated well in prison, where she and her cellmates spend their time "playing cards, singing and writing."

Under Islamic law, the fam-

Fresh Tamil Tiger Troops Try to Repel Offensive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — Tamil Tiger rebels sent fresh troops into battle in northern Sri Lanka on Wednesday to blunt a major government attack involving air and artillery strikes, a Sri Lankan military spokesman said.

"The air force was called in this morning to bomb Tiger reinforcements coming into the area," the spokesman said. "Our

advance commenced this morning and we have gone another kilometer."

"Terrorist radio transmissions monitored by the army indicate they are bringing up fresh troops as they cannot stop the advance of our troops," he added.

"Army losses in fighting Tuesday rose to 39 killed and nearly 300 wounded, he said, adding that the military killed more than 60 rebels and wounded more than 250."

There were no immediate figures for the fighting Wednesday.

About 7,000 soldiers launched the attack Tuesday and fought close-quarter battles with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam inside the rebels' stronghold of the Jaffna Peninsula.

Analysts said the offensive looked like the first phase of a final push to crush the separatists. (Reuters, AFP)

OUR BUSINESS CLASS IS NOW JUST A LITTLE MORE PERSONAL.

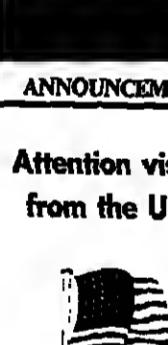
CATHAY PACIFIC



50% seat pitch is being progressively introduced in Business Class on our long-haul fleet only.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Attention visitors from the U.S.!



If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it home?

Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities.

Call (1) 800 882 2884

(in New York, 212 753 3890)

Herold Tribune

BY SUBSCRIPTION: U.S. \$100.00

PER COPY: U.S. \$1.00

PER MONTH: U.S. \$10.00

PER YEAR: U.S. \$120.00

PER ISSUE: U.S. \$1.00

PER MONTH: U.S. \$10.00

PER YEAR: U

EUROPE

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Claes Makes His Case Today

But Resignation at NATO Is Expected Soon

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Willy Claes will defend himself against corruption allegations Thursday, but Belgian political observers and NATO sources predicted he would be forced to step down as the alliance's secretary-general by this weekend.

Mr. Claes planned to proclaim his innocence of involvement in defense-contract kickbacks before a private session of Parliament on Thursday.

The lower house could vote afterward to send Mr. Claes to Belgium's high court for prosecution or it could simply demand a further investigation.

Evidence against him is purely circumstantial, according to the report of a parliamentary committee that recommended that Mr. Claes be prosecuted. The report Wednesday said the request for indictment from the high court's chief prosecutor "is only based on indications of guilt."

But even officials at the Flemish Socialist party, to which Mr. Claes belonged, said the report was unlikely to sway the vote in the lower house of Parliament because the circumstantial nature of the case has been widely known for weeks.

"I'm afraid for Willy Claes it doesn't change that much," a party official said.

"The general feeling is that Mr. Claes's chances are very limited," a government official said.

At NATO, although most officials insisted that only a vote for prosecution would require Mr. Claes to resign, some sources said even a further investigation could cloud his future.

Thursday's parliamentary appearance will force Mr. Claes to miss two vital meetings at NATO headquarters, underscoring how the affair was hindering his ability to lead the alliance.

While he is defending himself, Strobe Talbott,

deputy U.S. secretary of state, will brief NATO ambassadors about the Yugoslav peace process and Tuesday's meeting in Moscow of the Contact Group. At the same time, Moscow's envoy to the alliance, Vitali Churkin, will discuss with ambassadors the possible terms of Russia's participation in a force led by NATO to police a Yugoslav peace settlement.

"It is not an easy time," a NATO diplomat acknowledged.

The high court suspects Mr. Claes, as well as former Defense Minister Guy Coeme of corruption, fraud and forgery over payments made by two companies, Italy's Agusta and France's Dassault, to the Socialist Party in 1989. The companies won major defense contracts shortly after the payments. Mr. Claes was economics minister at the time.

Both men have denied taking any money on their own behalf or the party's, although Mr. Claes has acknowledged that he was told of offers from Agusta.

In a search for hard evidence, investigators are still seeking access to Swiss and Luxembourg bank accounts through which Agusta funds passed. But Jacques Veltu, the high court prosecutor, has charged that Mr. Claes and Mr. Coeme are suspected of several acts in 1988 and 1989 that "seem to constitute the successive and continuous manifestation of the same criminal intention," according to the report of the parliamentary committee.

Most political observers predicted that Parliament would follow the committee's recommendation and send Mr. Claes to the high court for prosecution, but there were several grounds for caution.

The country's main political parties have agreed to let members vote their conscience, making party-line predictions impossible. And the committee apparently decided only narrowly in favor of prosecution, with most sources reporting a vote of 6 to 5.

Austrian Rightist Is Out Of Party Over Holocaust

Reuters

VIENNA — The leader of a far-right Austrian party, Jörg Haider, has forced out of the party a member of Parliament who refused to acknowledge the Nazi Holocaust, state television reported Wednesday.

Mr. Haider, whose Freedom Party is rising steadily in opinion polls ahead of a Dec. 17 general election, took the action shortly after comments by John Gudenus in a television debate.

Asked if he believed that millions of Jews and other minorities were gassed to death under Hitler, Mr. Gudenus said: "I'll stay out of that one."

Mr. Gudenus quit the party and said he would not stand for re-election. The Freedom Party had 42 seats in Austria's 183-seat parliament, which was dissolved this week.

Ireland May Cede National Anthem

Agence France-Presse

DUBLIN — The Republic of Ireland's bellicose national anthem, "A Soldier's Song," may become a casualty of the peace process in this divided island, Ireland's prime minister said. In a response to a parliamentary inquiry, Prime Minister John Bruton said, "I am having the position regarding the required procedures for the commissioning and putting in place of a new anthem checked."

"A Soldier's Song" was adopted as the Free State of Ireland's anthem in 1926. Some of the song's lyrics have raised hackles in Northern Ireland.

Strikers Heed Ciller's Call

ANKARA — Striking public employees ordered back to work by Prime Minister Tansu Ciller complied on Wednesday, but warned that they might walk out again if a new coalition government cannot resolve a pay dispute.

A senior official of the labor confederation Turk-Is. Yildirim Koc, said the prospect of the Social Democrats rejoining a coalition with Mrs. Ciller's True Path Party gave hope for a just resolution to the strike that began on Sept. 20, the same day the governing coalition split up.

"If things do not go well, the strike may restart," Mr. Koc said.

Mrs. Ciller had ordered about 113,000 strikers to

return to work immediately, saying their action was "disrupting health and national security." (Reuters)

Inquiry Is Opened in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's public prosecutor's office said Wednesday that it was opening a preliminary inquiry into admitted credit card misuse by Deputy Prime Minister Mona Sahlin, on suspicion that she may have committed breach of trust and fraud.

"I have decided to initiate an investigation in these two instances," an assistant prosecutor, Solveig Riberdahl, said at a news conference, adding that suspicions were just strong enough to warrant an investigation.



Mona Sahlin announcing Tuesday that she would withdraw her candidacy to succeed Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson until the inquiry on her use of a government credit card was completed.

Russian MPs: Thumbs Down

MOSCOW — The lower house of the Russian Parliament rejected the government's draft budget for 1996 on Wednesday, questioning its forecasts for tax revenue and inflation.

The resolution to pass the budget at the first reading was accepted by only 129 deputies, while 138 voted against it. A majority of 226 votes would have been required to approve it. Later, the State Duma adopted on a 255-to-11 vote a resolution calling on the government to revise its budget projection. (AFP)

Kohl's Party Rejects Quota

KARLSRUHE, Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl failed Wednesday to persuade his Christian Democrats to introduce a women's quota in a reform package intended to revitalize the conservative party.

Mr. Kohl made an appeal to the party's annual congress to reserve one-third of all party posts and candidacies for women. But the resolution, voted on a day after the European Court of Justice struck down a strict women's quota in Bremen's civil service, failed by fell five votes short of the 501 vote quorum needed for approval. The vote was 496 to 288. (Reuters)

Calendar

* * *

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

TALLIN: Budget Commissioner Erkki Liikanen makes official visit to Estonia.

BRUSSELS: Joao de Deus Pinheiro, commissioner in charge of relations with the African, Caribbean and Pacific states, meets with Kairi Mbende, executive secretary of the Southern Africa Development Community.

BONN: Karel van Miert, competition commissioner, speaks at a banking conference on competition in the banking sector.

MADRID: Informal meeting of EU culture ministers on quotas for the audiovisual industry.

SAINT JOHNS, Newfoundland: Fisheries Commissioner Emma Bonino takes part in the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization conference.

SEVILLE: Social affairs commissioner Padraig Flynn meets with Spanish labor minister José Antonio Griñán.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Greenpeace Sues Paris in U.S. Over Seizing of Ship Near A-Tests

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Greenpeace is suing France in a U.S. court, demanding the return of a ship seized by the French military in the South Pacific and \$1 million in damages.

France is subject to United States jurisdiction and is answerable to its courts, Mark Serlin, an attorney for the environmental group, said after the lawsuit was filed Tuesday.

Jean-Maurice Ripert, the French consul-general in Los Angeles, declined comment.

Mr. Serlin said the Manutea was seized off the coast of the French island of Mururoa on Oct. 1.

The captain of the Manutea, Brad Ives, said Tuesday on the courthouse steps that the vessel had been boarded and crew members asked for their passes. The crew was later deported, and Mr. Ives was jailed.

The lawsuit also charges kidnapping, assault and battery and abduction of a U.S.-flagged vessel.

Mr. Serlin said Greenpeace was also taking legal action in Tahiti, demanding the return of the Rainbow Warrior II and the Greenpeace. Those vessels were seized in international waters.

■ Paris Urged to Pull Envoy

Fiji has told France that it should consider temporarily recalling its ambassador to Fiji because of fears for his safety during the current program of nuclear tests in the South Pacific. The Associated Press reported from Suva, Fiji.

Foreign Affairs Minister Philippe Bole, speaking in New York, said he had made the suggestion to the French minister for development cooperation, Jacques Godfrain, last month in Papua-New Guinea.

■ Socialists Condemn Tests

The Social Democratic Party of Japan and the Socialist Party of France adopted a joint declaration Wednesday condemning French nuclear testing in the Pacific, Agence France-Presse reported from Tokyo.

TRY TELLING THIS MAN
RACE ISN'T AN ISSUE.

BLACK WHITE & ANGRY

IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE CONTROVERSIAL OJ SIMPSON TRIAL, NBC NEWS MAGAZINE'S "BLACK WHITE & ANGRY" LOOKS AT THE WIDER CONTEXT OF RACE RELATIONS IN THE U.S.



You'll find our flights more
refreshing



No matter how many drinks you
enjoy on our flights, you'll arrive feeling
ready for business. Rather than ready
to sleep.

Regardless of how exotic they look
or tempting they taste, all our cocktails
are alcohol free.

Which leaves you free to relax and
still think clearly.

And you won't guarantee a
taste that won't go to your head.

It's so good that 60 other airlines have
chosen us to prepare their own meals.

And our seats are so comfortable
you'll probably find yourself catching

up on your beauty sleep. Rather than
your paperwork.

Given the choice, an increasing
number of today's new breed of
business travellers are flying Saudia.

You'll feel far more refreshed about
doing business.

saudia
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES

Proud to serve You

INTERNATIONAL

Smoking in China Worries Experts

Health Disaster Feared Because of Cigarette Use

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

ing penetrated by foreign cigarette companies eager to carve out new spheres of influence in an era of anti-smoking campaigns in other nations. Smoking rates are falling by 1.1 percent a year in the developed world, but they are rising by 2.1 percent a year in the developing world, analysts say.

"In China, as well as the United States, tobacco as a profitable crop and commodity creates a conflict of interest for a government also responsible for improving its people's health," the study said.

"Nonetheless, the economic costs of smoking to both the individual and society appear to outweigh its perceived benefits."

Smoking is widespread in China, and smokers light up frequently.

The study revealed that 67 percent of males but only 2 percent of females smoke. The average smoker smokes 16.5 cigarettes a day.

Moreover, cigarettes sold in China have a higher tar content, are more likely to be unfiltered than those sold in the United States and thus pose a greater health risk, the study said.

"Future prospects could be even grimmer," the study said.

While China's smoking problem is already serious, trends suggest that it is likely to get worse. The study noted that smoking is spreading among women, traditionally the people who smoke least in China. And Chinese smokers are starting to light up at younger and younger ages. As personal income rises, the Chinese are able to buy cigarettes more easily.

The study appears at a time when China is becoming more aware of the perils associated with smoking. The government has waged a campaign to limit cigarette ads on television, restrict sidewalk umbrellas bearing cigarette logos and curtail the sponsorship of sports teams by tobacco giants.

The report said that people in China, despite their modest incomes, were willing to spend an average of 60 percent of personal income and 17 percent of household income to buy cigarettes.

"Even if our survey underestimates incomes by 50 percent, the amount spent on smoking would still be substantial," the study's authors said.

The study was based on door-to-door interviews conducted with 3,423 men and 3,593 women in the Minhang District, a suburban area of a half-million people near Shanghai.

It was written by doctors from the Shanghai Medical University, the Minhang District Bureau of Health, the Prudential Center for Health Care Research and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta.

The article provides an unusually thorough — and bleak — view of China, the world's biggest cigarette market. It suggests that the country's rising income levels could go up in smoke as individuals spend on cigarettes and as the state and society bear the costs of smoking-related illnesses.

Dominated by the Chinese state tobacco industry, which is the central government's biggest source of tax revenue, the Chinese market is now be-

Conference To Review UN's Role

Agence France-Presse

CARTAGENA, Colombia — President Ernesto Samper of Colombia welcomed 52 heads of state and government on Wednesday for a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement.

The leaders are expected to endorse a final document calling for a larger developing world presence on an enlarged United Nations Security Council, and restricted UN peacekeeping efforts with more funds put toward fighting world poverty.

They are also expected to call for an end to the 33-year-old U.S. embargo on Cuba, oppose racism, call for weapons trade restrictions and global strategies and cost-sharing for actions including environmental protection and fighting illegal drugs.

The Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, who generally gets a warm welcome from crowds when traveling in Latin America, waved to cheering bystanders outside the convention center in the Caribbean resort city.

In line with changing post-Cold War times, Mr. Castro was not wearing his traditional olive drab military garb but



Fidel Castro arriving at the conference on Wednesday.

a dark business suit, as he has for several recent official events.

Boutros Ghali, the chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, also marched in for the first presidential working session of the Nonaligned Movement's 11th summit meeting.

With 113 members, the movement was expected to add at least two new members Wednesday: Turkmenistan and Eritrea.

The fate of Costa Rica's candidacy was unclear.

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — Reflecting the ambivalence of their leaders, Panamanians appear divided over a proposal to extend the presence of 8,800 U.S. servicemen here beyond a 1999 pullout deadline stipulated in the Panama Canal treaties.

Years ago, riots erupted over the presence of the U.S. Southern Command. Today, mention of America's role here conjures not-so-distant memories of the scores — some say hundreds — of civilians killed during the U.S. invasion of Panama in December 1989 aimed at ousting the military dictator, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Nevertheless, recent polls show that 60 to 70 percent of the population wants U.S. bases here to remain open. But it is clear from dozens of street interviews that the invitation is being extended not for love of

gringos, but for love of their greenbacks.

"Most people want the Americans to stay," said Seubareno Gonzalez, a vendor. "I want them to stay. But a lot of people want them only with one condition: that they are going to pay. Either pay or go."

General Barry McCaffrey, the U.S. commander here, has made clear that his force is pleased with the prospect of moving to Miami.

The extension proposal, put on the table last month by President Bill Clinton during talks in Washington with President Ernesto Pérez Balladares, cuts to the core of Panamanian sensitivities regarding sovereignty and economic prosperity. Pullout, set to be completed by the end of 1988, threatens the jobs of thousands of Panamanians and could mean the disappearance of millions of dollars in income.

With double-digit unemployment and at least 40 percent of the 2.5 million population living in poverty, the effects of a U.S. withdrawal could be disastrous.

Help With a Spy Satellite

Germany Poised to Join French Project

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a significant advance for European defense, Germany seems ready to give financial and industrial assistance to a proposed French spy satellite that would reduce reliance on data collected by the United States.

German officials said Wednesday that Chancellor Helmut Kohl and key defense and financial ministers agreed last week to spend up to 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.4 billion) to make Germany a full-fledged partner in launching a new satellite planned by France. The satellite, Helios-2, will carry cameras capable of photographing in day and night.

Beyond that, the Kohl government wants to explore the possibility of European cooperation with the United States, which has a huge lead in satellite technology, to cut the overall price of space-based intelligence for the West.

One of the most costly items in military modernization, satellites are a prime asset for a country that wants its own pictures of crises liable to affect its national interests.

In seeking a future trans-Atlantic dimension, Germany has kept its distance, at least temporarily, from French ambitions of creating a full-blown

European military space program. Currently, the United States has a near-monopoly on military satellites that Russia is increasingly unable to match.

Even so, the German decision will help President Jacques Chirac by guaranteeing the funding for the satellite to join the first European spy satellite, Helios-1. It was built by France with some Italian and Spanish funding and launched last summer.

In addition, Mr. Kohl has sent a timely message to France about the rewards of working with Bonn for closer European unity. Coming amid the anti-Chirac uproar in Europe and especially Germany about French nuclear testing, Mr. Kohl's decision shows how far he is willing to go in helping Mr. Chirac.

The German decision, which followed months of behind-the-scenes bargaining, was important enough for President Bill Clinton to appeal personally to Mr. Kohl to opt for a U.S. alternative.

That was an unprecedented offer in which Lockheed Martin Corp. was authorized to sell satellites to Germany that previously had remained under U.S. control. These off-the-shelf satellites were much cheaper than a French-German system being built essentially from scratch.

German officials reportedly replied that the U.S. counteroffer came too late. In fact, many German and other European officials, long accustomed to depending on U.S. intelligence data supplied through NATO, have started to share French concerns that Washington is unreliable in sharing satellite data.

European capitals are still annoyed about the abrupt cutoff of satellite intelligence last year when Congress ordered an end to U.S. help in enforcing the embargo against arms deliveries to Bosnia. Even though the United States said it continued to support NATO's wider policing effort in the Adriatic, the Clinton administration stopped supplying data about the region, even in highly confidential bilateral channels.

In Washington, Clinton aides played down the significance of the German-French deal, suggesting that it would be years, if ever, before Europe developed enough satellite capability for the United States to consider dealing with them on equal footing.

But European officials said that John Deutch, the CIA chief, flew to Germany last month in an effort to convince Germany's intelligence community — the main customer for satellite intelligence — to accept the U.S. offer. He specifically denied reports that the U.S. satellites would carry a so-called "shutter control" device enabling the United States to disable any satellite used in a way disliked by Washington.

The German compromise, tilting to France but soothing Washington, leaves many details to be worked out, according to German news reports.

As originally conceived, German-French cooperation was going to cover both Helios-2 and Osiris, a heavier satellite to be equipped with radar vision capable of seeing through cloud cover to the type that often prevails in Europe.

That deal was supposed to include a major industrial restructuring between Aerospatiale, France's state-owned defense contractor, and Daimler-Benz AG, which is owned by Daimler-Benz.

INTERNATIONAL

99.96% for Saddam, but Iraqis' Woes Grow

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — As Saddam Hussein was celebrating his 99.96 percent approval rating in a referendum on his presidency, 25-year-old Malek was loitering outside a hospital here, looking for a customer for one of his kidneys.

The gaunt young man, who has been out of work for two years and would not give his full name, seemed oblivious to the fanfare surrounding the official celebration, in which the government-controlled press was lavishing every imaginable praise on Mr. Saddam.

Malek's major preoccupation was finding an elusive Libyan who he thought would pay \$550 for a healthy kidney, a small fortune in Iraq's depressed economy.

"At first my parents were opposed, but I have to support them and two brothers and a sister," Malek said as he sat at a teahouse in a Muslim Shiite neighborhood of Baghdad. "Now they see the necessity."

Five years of economic sanctions, imposed by the United Nations after Iraq invaded Kuwait, have deepened the poverty and despair of ordinary Iraqis to

the extent that Baghdad has become a center for wealthy Arabs in search of organs for transplant.

But the sanctuaries seem to have had little impact on Mr. Saddam or the power structure over which he presides unperturbed and, according to many Iraqis and foreign diplomats, secure.

Although the Iraqi leader's downfall has become the undeclared condition for lifting the economic siege — at least as far as the United States and its Arab Gulf allies, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, are concerned — Mr. Saddam's domination of Iraq appears to be growing.

If this referendum proves anything, it is that the party is firmly in control of Iraq, and Saddam runs it with an iron fist," a Western ambassador here said.

"If they can organize a referendum like this in less than three weeks, mobilize party cadres in every village, hamlet, town and city, produce precise lists for 8 million voters and march all of them to the polls to say 'yes' unanimously, it means they are out about to fall."

Mr. Saddam, who made no public appearances during the referendum on Sunday, was sworn in on Tuesday as president for an additional seven years in a televised ceremony. His deputy prime

minister, Tariq Aziz, pledged political reforms, including parliamentary elections next year, although previously promised reforms have not materialized.

In Karbala, a stronghold of the Shiite minority about 55 miles (90 kilometers) south of Baghdad, the streets were nearly deserted Sunday, but the polling stations were full of people waving their "yes" ballots for all to see.

The population in Karbala rose up in revolt against Mr. Saddam's rule in March 1991 after the Gulf War. Ironically, the brutal suppression of that rebellion was overseen by Lieutenant General Hussein Kamel Mahyud, a son-in-law of Mr. Saddam who defected to Jordan in August.

But when the referendum results were announced in Karbala on Monday evening, 270,867 voters there, where many families lost relatives in the uprising, had said "yes" to the president's continued rule. Not one had voted "no," the government said.

Judging by scores of impromptu interviews here in the last week, however, it is not clear that Mr. Saddam would have been rejected had the voting been free.

Many Iraqis simply do not understand

why their country is prohibited under the United Nations sanctions from selling its oil. They blame their predicament on foreign attitudes that extend beyond a personal vendetta against Mr. Saddam to a longstanding prejudice against Arabs in general.

Instead of rebelling, Iraqis appear preoccupied with the struggle to survive from one day to the next.

On Baghdad's largest shopping avenue, Saadoun, Dawood Hillal did not want to hear about politics or who is to blame for Iraq's tribulations.

"Please don't ask silly questions," the pharmacist said, standing amid rows of empty shelves. "We have 11,000 children dying of malnutrition here every year. Nothing can justify this genocide."

"For every 50 people that come in, I can help one, maybe," he said.

A waiter at a restaurant frequented by several foreign reporters here slipped a note to one as he left. It said: "Dear sir, sorry to trouble you. I know you are very kind and therefore, when you leave the country, could you give me whatever medication you have. I'm poor, and I have a big family. The winter is coming. Any antibiotics would be a great help."



Line 1: Mata De Alvaro/EP/Press
A mother in western Iraq caring for her 4-year-old child, suffering from malnutrition.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

In France, Be Wary Of the Fatal Fungi

It has been a mild October in France, with heavy morning dew. That's good for mushrooms.

But that also means trouble. Over the weekend, a 9-year-old boy died and his brother was left critically ill after they ate mushrooms of the highly toxic amanita family, found near their village in the southwest.

The amanita family is responsible for some 80 percent of the 30 or more deaths by mushroom poisoning each year in France, and for the 100 or so hospitalizations, reports the daily *Figaro*. Even with a guidebook, experts say, it is hard to distinguish from two of the edible species.

Antidotes are now available for this type of poisoning, which attacks the liver and kidneys and can bring death by internal hemorrhaging or heart attack. But such antidotes need to be administered soon after consumption of the fatal fungi. And with amanita symptoms can show up two days later — often too late for a cure.

Around Europe

For centuries, the Germans have had an aversion to wood-frame houses, preferring stone or brick. This was not a simple question of taste or tradition. Thousands died in the great fires of the Middle Ages when the wood-frame dwellings of many inner cities went up in smoke. And yet the use of plaster drywalls has largely eliminated any undue danger; in the United States, 80 percent of private homes have frames of wood.

An influx of East European settlers to Germany in the early '90s created a need for

quick and relatively inexpensive housing, and suddenly wood, popular as well among the ecology-minded, began to catch on. But many people still harbor the old fears. One promoter plans to set fire to a four-story wooden house to testify to the fact that modern wooden construction meets fire safety standards.

Fast Facts: There were eight strikes last year in Switzerland, tying a record set in 1979. The number of students leaving Ireland, with its crowded campuses, to attend university in Britain and Northern Ireland is up by more than 50 percent from last year.

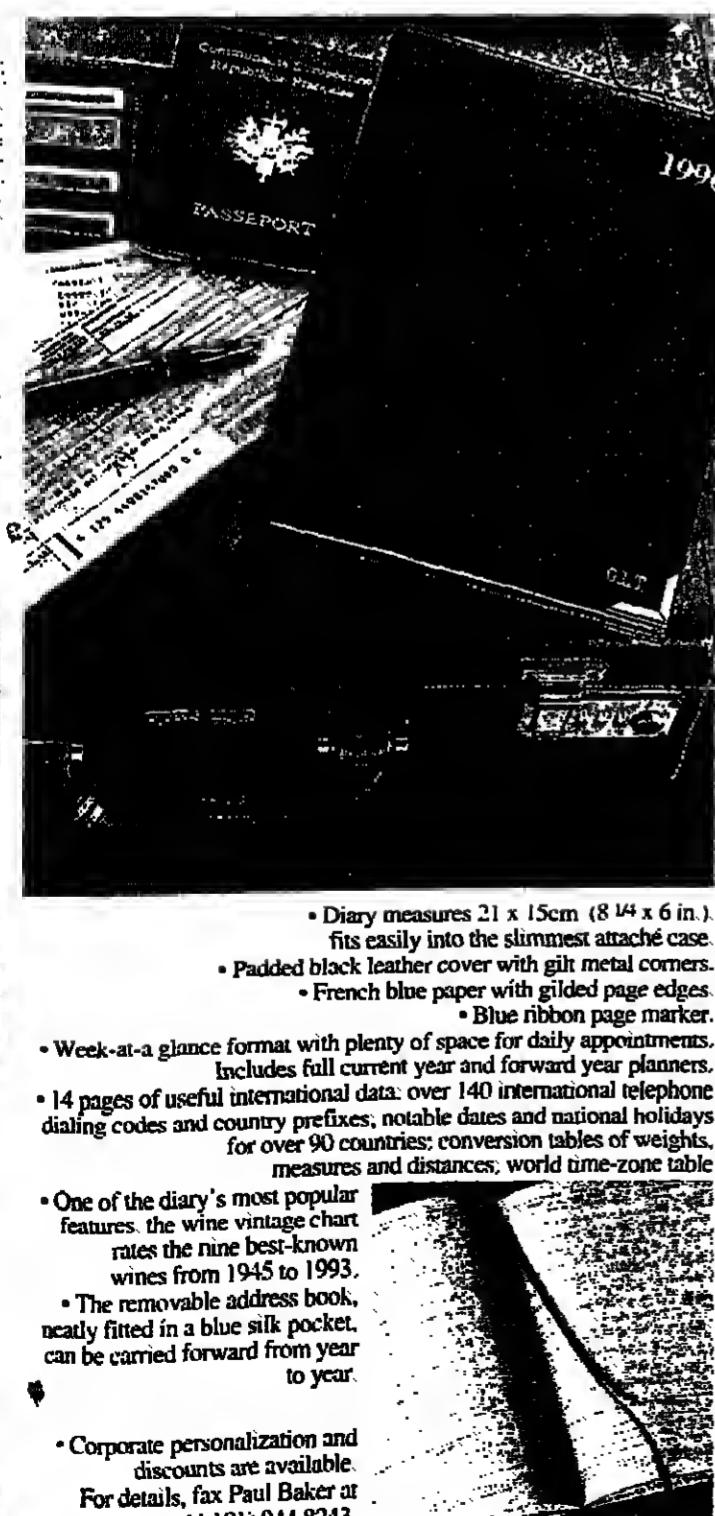
As Colin L. Powell flirts with a bid to become America's first black president, sparring is already under way in Ireland to lay claim to the retired general. One ancestor, he says in his autobiography, "My American journey" was Sir Eyre Coote, who from 1806 to 1808 was lieutenant governor of Jamaica, where he had a relationship with an

African slave girl. Sir Eyre's family had an estate at Ballyfin in Ireland, proudly notes a local newspaper, the *Nationalist* and *Leinster Times*. But the Limerick Leader claims Mr. Powell for his own, saying that the Coote's seat was at Mount Coote, outside Kilmallock, which the family represented in the 18th century.

Two Norwegians, Lisbeth Arundsen, 32, an art writer, and her twin sister, Bente, an art director — both active opponents of French nuclear testing in the Pacific — have had remarkable success with an unappetizing ad campaign they recently mounted. A 20-second televised spot shows a chic young woman sipping from a glass of red wine. She clears her throat and spits into the glass, then swirls it around. "This is what the French are doing to our environment," a voice says. Sales of French wine have reportedly plunged since the ads began appearing.

International Herald Tribune

TO OUR READERS IN GREAT BRITAIN
It's been easier to subscribe and save. Just call toll-free:
0 800 89 5965

The IHT Desk Diary
For the time of your life.

• Diary measures 21 x 15cm (8 1/4 x 6 in.) fits easily into the slimmest attaché case.
• Padded black leather cover with gilt metal corners.
• French blue paper with gilded edge paper.
• Week-at-a-glance format with plenty of space for daily appointments. Includes full current year and forward year planners.
• 14 pages of useful international data: over 140 international telephone dialing codes and country prefixes; notable dates and national holidays for over 90 countries; conversion tables of weights, measures and distances; world time-zone table.
• One of the diary's most popular features: the wine vintage chart rates the nine best-known wines from 1945 to 1993.
• The removable address book, neatly fitted in a blue silk pocket, can be carried forward from year to year.
• Corporate personalization and discounts are available. For details, fax Paul Baker at (44 181) 944 8243.

Personalized with gilt initials on the cover, it's an elegant gift for friends, business contacts and associates — and for yourself.

Half your life's story — or even more — is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along. That's why the International Herald Tribune — constantly alert to the needs of busy executives — had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the noting space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 360 grams (12 1/2 oz.).

No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year.

Note that quantity discounts are available. Please allow three weeks for delivery.

Please send me **1996 IHT Desk Diaries**.
Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe:
1-4 diaries UK £35 (U.S.\$55) each **INT'L AIR**
5-9 diaries UK £33 (U.S.\$51) each **up to 3 per diary**
10-19 diaries UK £31 (U.S.\$48) each
 Additional postage for delivery **outside Europe £7 (U.S.\$10.90)**
 Check here for delivery **outside Europe** by registered or certified mail: £5.75 (U.S.\$8.90) per package plus postage.
Payment is by credit card only. All major cards accepted.
Please charge to my credit card:
 Access Amex Diners Eurocard MasterCard Visa
Card No. _____
Exp. _____ Signature. _____
Name _____
Address _____
City/Code/Country _____
Tel./Fax _____
Company EU VAT ID No. _____
(FOR CORPORATE PURCHASES)

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER
Mail or fax this order form to:
International Herald Tribune Offices,
37 Lambton Road, London SW2 0LW U.K.
Fax: (44 181) 944 8243

CONFERENCES & EXHIBITIONS

13-15 NOVEMBER 1995

GTDC SYMPOSIUM

Options for Electric Power

International Symposium on power generation options for developing countries, sponsored by GTDC, the Global Technology Development Center and co-sponsored by UNIDO, the UN Industrial Development Organization and ANERT, the Agency for Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Technology. Speakers from the World Bank, UN, ABB, Siemens and others will present papers on current technology, environmental impact, management, operation, financing and other relevant topics.

Contact: GTDC Global Technology Development Center, Austria. Tel: +43 1 512 85 88. Fax: +43 1 512 85 89. E-mail: 100450.451@compuserve.com.

TRIVANDRUM, KERALA, INDIA

12-17 DECEMBER 1995

BAHAMAS OFFSHORE FINANCIAL SERVICES AND INVESTMENT CONFERENCE

Sponsored by the International Herald Tribune with Bahamas' top Private Banks, Trust Companies, Mutual Funds, Investment Advisors, and Securities Firms. For investors, pension funds managers, traders and all seeking a tax-free jurisdiction. Sponsors include The Royal Bank of Scotland, Coopers & Lybrand, Mecs Pierson, and The Bahamas Investment Authority. Conference offers two days of speakers, two full days of private briefings with private bankers, trust officers and investment professionals. Cost: US\$1,000 Conference fee plus special hotel and air rates.

Contact: Trevor Jackson - Fax: (407) 842-6938

PARADISE ISLAND, NASSAU, BAHAMAS

OR CONTACT OUR PARIS OFFICE ON FAX: (33-1) 41 43 93 70

IF YOU WANT TO ADVERTISE IN OUR CONFERENCE SECTION, PLEASE CONTACT:

- Ina Schröder in Germany Tel: (49-69) 72 67 55 Fax: (49-69) 72 73 10
- Kate Boyle in the U.K. Tel: (44-171) 836-4802 Fax: (44-171) 240-2244
- Sandy O'Hara in the U.S.A. Tel: (212) 755-8785 Fax: (212) 755-8785
- M. Walter in Switzerland Tel: (41-21) 728 3021 Fax: (41-21) 728 3091

OIL & MONEY
"POLITICS AND PROFITS"

Join the experts as they debate the trends

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2-3, 1995 • INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL

THE 16TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE CO-SPONSORED BY THE OIL DAILY COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The time-honored tradition of "Oil & Money" must now surely include "Politics," given the historic geopolitical changes sweeping through all the major energy producing regions of the world. This year's conference aim is to assess and analyze the major economic and political forces at work that will impact the future profitability of the oil and gas industries through the end of the decade and beyond. Long recognized as Europe's leading energy gathering, this two-day program provides a unique forum for executives from the oil and gas industry, investment banking community, commodity trading houses, and state oil concerns, as well as government officials from both producing and consuming nations, to participate in the conference proceedings.

Conference discussion topics will include:

- OPEC: COLLECTIVE OR INDIVIDUAL SOVEREIGNTY?
- MAPPING CORPORATE STRATEGIES
- A BLUEPRINT OF IRAN'S OIL INDUSTRY
- MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENTS: POLITICAL MINEFIELDS

- BRINGING LNG PROJECTS TO MARKET
- THE NEW OIL & GAS FRONTIERS
- ASSESSING RISKS & REWARDS
- FORGING NEW MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

Confirmed speakers:

- H.E. Rodrigo Villamizar Minister of Mines & Energy, Colombia
- H.E. Pik Botha Minister for Mineral and Energy Affairs, South Africa
- H.E. Dr. Rilwanu Lukman Secretary General, Opec, Vienna
- Ann Louise Hittle Director, Cambridge Energy Research Associates, Boston
- John S. Jeonings Chairman, The Shell Transport & Trading Company p.l.c., London
- Oscar S. Wyatt, Jr. Chairman, The Coastal Corp., Houston
- Anatoly Sivak President & Chairman, Sidelco (The Siberian & Far East Oil Co.), Moscow
- Craig Bennett Director, Project Finance, Societe Generale, Paris
- Giandomenico Picco President & CEO, GDP Associates, New York
- Luis Giusti President, Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A., Caracas
- Constantine Flakatos First Vice President, Merrill Lynch, New York
- Joseph A. Kechichian Associate Political Scientist, RAND Corp., Santa Monica, California
- Yoshikuni Kanai General Manager, LNG Business Development Department, Mitsubishi Corp., Tokyo
- H. Kent Accord Executive Vice President, E & P. Mobil Oil Corp., Fairfax, Virginia
- Paul R. Sullivan Planning Manager, Shell International Gas Ltd., London
- Boris Jordan President and Chief Executive Officer, Renaissance Capital, Moscow
- R.N. Pachauri Director, Tata Energy Research Inst., New Delhi
- Michael D. Tisiani Chairman & CEO, Petco & Partners, Inc., New York
- Robert Horton Chairman, JKA Oil & Gas, London
- R.N. Connor Managing Director, Chevron Europe Strategic Business Unit, London
- Abdulsamad Al-Awadi Manager, European Regional Office, Kuwait Petroleum Corp., London
- Ian R. Taylor President, Vital S.A., London
- Ian Jones Managing Director, Enron, London
- Jake Ulrich Managing Director, Accord Energy, London
- Peter A. Gignoux Director, Smith Barney Europe Ltd., London

Corporate sponsors:

Paktank International B.V. • KPMG • The International Petroleum Exchange • Gemini Consulting • Occidental Petroleum

Herald Tribune

To register for the conference, please complete the form and send it to Brenda Hagerty, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH, England.

□ Enclosed is a check for £881.25 made payable to International Herald Tribune

□ Please invoice

Title (Dr. Mr. Mrs. Ms.) _____ First Name _____ Family Name _____
Position _____ Company _____
Address _____ City, State/Province, Postcode _____
Country _____ Telephone _____ Fax _____

REGISTRATION FORM

The Oil Daily Group

1995

INTERNATIONAL

Yugoslavia and Bosnia Move a Bit Closer

Reuters

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Yugoslavia and Bosnia have agreed to open liaison offices in each other's capitals, a move short of diplomatic recognition. The U.S. peace negotiator Richard C. Holbrooke announced in Sarajevo on Wednesday.

"This is a small step on a long and difficult road," he said of the decision by two countries that have had no official contact since war broke out in Bosnia more than three years ago.

The announcement came after Mr. Holbrooke, an assistant secretary of state, met in Belgrade with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and in Sarajevo with Alija Izetbegovic, the Bosnian leader, to prepare peace talks between the warring parties at the end of October.

Washington sought to persuade Belgrade earlier this year to recognize Bosnia in exchange for a lifting of international sanctions that have crippled the Yugoslav economy.

The initiative ran out of steam after Mr. Milosevic pressed for a complete end to the Bosnian as the price of recognition. The Americans insisted on some mechanism to

reimpose them if the Yugoslavs failed to honor their commitments.

■ 4 Generals Supported

Bosnian Serb army commanders refused Wednesday to carry out an order to fire four generals, defying the Serb parliament, which voted for their dismissal. Agence France-Presse reported from Belgrade.

The Bosnian Serb general staff, headed by General Ratko Mladic, called accusations against the generals "without foundation."

The four are Milan Gvero, Zdravko Tolimir and Djordje Djukic — all on General Mladic's staff — and Grjivo Boris.

Delegates voted for their dismissal Sunday, blaming them for heavy Serb battlefield losses in Bosnian Croat and Muslim offensives in western and northwestern Bosnia.

EXODUS: Leading Writer Joins Thousands Who Give Up on Sarajevo

Continued from Page 1

city and country have changed beyond repair.

Now, with the prospect that the city's siege could be lifted and a peace deal reached after negotiations scheduled to begin in the United States on Oct. 31, the flow from the city is expected to increase.

While the West may hope that a settlement is in sight for Europe's worst conflict since World War II, the killing and carnage have so changed Bosnia's political and social landscape that many Bosnians do not want to stay.

According to official statistics, Sarajevo had 1,991 engineers and other highly skilled technical professionals before the war. Today, it has 733. The Academy of Arts and Sciences of Bosnia-Herzegovina had 48 members before the war. Today, just 16. Almost 2,000 people were on the faculty of the University of Sarajevo when fighting broke out. Now there are half that many.

Baller dancers have spun away, their numbers dropping from 60 to 14. Fifteen of 60 choir singers remain.

Significantly, the flight from Sarajevo

finds echoes on the Serbian-held portion of this city, where neighborhoods that once were filled with skilled workers, engineers, doctors and lawyers now either stand empty or have been filled with poor, uneducated Serbs who, like the Muslim refugees from the countryside of eastern Bosnia who have flooded the other side of the city, are the cannon fodder of this nationalistic war.

But statistics from Serb-held Sarajevo are either unavailable or secret. The self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb state maintains the ruse that Serbs who have a choice actually want to stay there.

Population statistics have been a weapon of Bosnia's war. Each side feels that the more people it controls, the stronger its claim to the mantle of power.

On both sides of the line, almost every young educated person asked says he or she is planning to leave. Relatives in Kansas, a cousin in Canada, a dream life in California beckon to anyone with a degree or a skill. "Did you hear they're looking for dermatological aides in South Africa?" one woman exclaimed the other day to a friend in Pale. "I really want to get out of here."

Sipping an espresso in a hip roadside cafe, Natasha looks as if she could be anywhere in Europe, with her dangling earrings and spiky black hair. The rude truth is that she is in Pale, the Bosnian Serb stronghold 10 miles east of Sarajevo.

Around her, Serb toughs swagger, and the music leans toward heavy metal. An armored personnel carrier rumbles by, kicking up dust. While it is cool in a movie, the scene for this high school senior has got old fast.

A refugee from Sarajevo since 1992, Natasha said she had little hope of going home. She denied that she hates Muslims, but she said she thought her city had changed too much since the war began. Besides, she and her friends who lived through the siege would probably have nothing in common any more.

There would always be those niggling questions: Where were you when hundreds died from Serbian sniper fire and shells?

Natasha's solution, like those of many others, is simple. "I can't live in a village," she said, waving her hands at goat farmers and cabbage growers who surround her in Pale. "I really want to get out of here."



Douglas E. Carter/Agence France-Presse

An Afghan fleeing with his belongings as fighting threatened the outskirts of Kabul and the Darulaman Palace.

Afghan Troops Claim an Advance Against Militia

Agence France-Presse

KABUL — Afghan government forces said Wednesday that they were pushing the Taliban Islamic militia back in fighting south of a strategic gorge about 20 kilometers south of the capital.

Forces loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani advanced five to six kilometers (about three miles) during the morning toward Charasayab, a town Taliban took last week, the government said.

Speaking at a shack serving as a command post a kilometer north of the Sia

Bini gorge, a commander who gave his name as Major Wakil said government forces had already reached the town.

"We are now at the gates of Charasayab," he said, "but the Defense Ministry has ordered us not to go any further."

From the early hours gunfire could be clearly heard in the center of Kabul, while two fighter planes were seen overflying the capital city.

Pro-government military sources said that the hills of Khairabad, which the Taliban took at the same time as Chara-

syab, were "cleansed" Wednesday morning of the militia. There was no independent confirmation available of the claim.

Just over a year Taliban has conquered all of southern Afghanistan. The militia has sworn to take Kabul as well.

If fighters entered the capital in March but were repulsed by forces loyal to Mr. Rabbani.

The country has been gripped by an intractable civil war since Soviet forces pulled out in 1989.



Michel Guegan/Agence France-Presse

Policemen checking identity papers in Paris near the Arc de Triomphe on Wednesday before France ordered additional soldiers into the capital.

TERROR: How to Stop Bombers

Continued from Page 1

percent of whom are members of terrorist or criminal organizations.

"You don't turn them into informants by appealing to their better nature," he said. "You do it by bringing up evidence against them and then giving them a chance to save their necks."

A good informant, he added, is "more effective than 100 policemen every time."

Despite the almost 1 million Algerians in their country, the police in France do not appear to have the same level of knowledge of Islamic militants that British police had of Irish terrorists. Some experts have said that former Interior Minister Charles Pasqua erred in rounding up and deporting many Islamic fundamentalists who might now be able to provide valuable intelligence.

In addition, the police have been criticized for killing Khalid Kelkal, the only person linked to the bombings by hard scientific evidence. His fingerprints were found on an unexploded bomb on a rail line near Lyon, but he died in a shoot-out earlier this month.

In London, the chief constable of the British Transport Police, Desmond O'Brien, had served in Northern Ireland and was equipped to assess the threat when the London Underground and rail networks received about 4,000 bomb threats in 1991 and 1992.

Because of good intelligence, Mr. Clutterbuck said, sections of the transit system had to be closed on only 72 occasions and most of the 25 bombs that were planted were defused. Only one person was killed. British police rely more than their French counterparts on security cameras in rail stations and other public places. Although such surveillance cannot prevent attacks, it makes it easier to find witnesses and possible suspects, Mr. Clutterbuck said.

He also stressed the necessity of coordinating all information.

After the bombings began on July 25 in Paris, President Jacques Chirac complained about insufficient coordination among the military and civilian intelligence services in France.

Although the government has set up a coordinating unit for the fight against terrorism, experts said rival police and gendarmes do not always share information, while investigating magistrates do not inform the police of what they know.

and was released in August after five years in jail.

A former defense minister, Fritz Kessler, and two aides were convicted of allowing would-be refugees to be shot as they sought to flee westward, but they are free pending what promise to be lengthy appeals.

But despite the legal and political problems they have encountered, Berlin prosecutors have announced plans to try seven members of the former East German Politburo on charges of falsifying elections, repressing free speech and ordering border guards to shoot at fleeing refugees.

COLONY: Discord Flares

Continued from Page 1

government officials to believe Beijing is signaling its future policy.

"It can't be coincidental that they are doing this now," said Johannes Chan, a senior lecturer in law at Hong Kong University, who is in Geneva for the UN human-rights hearings.

"They want to send a strong political message that they are unhappy with the Bill of Rights."

Because Britain has extended coverage of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to Hong Kong, the United Nations has the power to examine local human rights issues and the colony's preparation for the 1997 change in sovereignty.

Both the 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong's handover and the Basic Law declare that provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights shall continue to apply to Hong Kong.

Syria to Aid Palestinians Stranded on Cypriot Ferry

Agence France-Presse

NICOSIA — Most of the 660 Palestinians stranded off Cyprus on a car ferry after leaving Libya will be allowed to enter Syria, a Syrian diplomat said Wednesday.

Roustem Zohbi, the chargé d'affaires at the Syrian Embassy in Cyprus, said, "The Syrian authorities will receive all the Palestinians with Syrian travel documents," a total of 590 people on board the ship which left the Libyan port of Tripoli on Friday.

The ship packed with workers who have lost their jobs and their families was refused entry on arrival at the Syrian port of Larnaca on Monday and has been anchored off the southern Cypriot port of Larnaca since Tuesday.

Colonel Muammar Gadhafi of Libya has ordered Palestinians to leave the country and to return to Palestinian self-rule areas, to protest what he says is a phony peace between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel.

More than 5,000 have already left, and about 1,000 are trapped in a no-man's-land between Egypt and Libya.

But China has described as a government to take pot shots at government authority," said a Hong Kong lawyer.

"If Beijing accepts these recommendations, it won't have much impact on commercial law," the lawyer said.

Opposed for Seat, Gadhafi Rejects Security Council

Agence France-Presse

TRIPOLI, Libya — Libya no longer recognizes the authority of the United Nations Security Council because it is a tool of the United States, the country's leader, Moammar Gadhafi, said Wednesday.

In a statement reported by the official Libyan press agency, Mr. Gadhafi said: "Libya refuses to be a member of this council, today a tool in the hands of one nation, the United States, which manipulates it to carry out its wishes for its own self-interest, treating the wishes and aspirations of the international community with disdain."

Libya announced Tuesday that it had dropped its attempt to join the Security Council after running into fierce opposition from the United States, France and Britain.

The three suspect Libya of involvement in terrorism.

PARIS: More Patrols by Army

Continued from Page 1

lims, most of them from North Africa, live clustered around the major cities.

Prime Minister Alain Juppé told Parliament after the bombing on Tuesday that "We will not accept Algeria's problems being transferred to French soil."

The Islamic Salvation Front, which has condemned the bombings, has said that it has no intention of bringing the conflict here.

But French newspapers and magazines made clear after Tuesday's bombing that the Algerian civil war had indeed once more come back to haunt France. The attack came on the 34th anniversary of a confrontation between Algerians and French policemen in Paris during Algeria's struggle to throw off the French colonial yoke.

Interior Minister Jean-Louis Debré said French Army troops would replace some of the 12,000 policemen mobilized to cordon off and protect schools, government offices and transportation facilities after the wave of bombings began here last July 25.

An explosion in another underground commuter train that day killed 7 passengers and wounded 84. That bomb, like the bomb on Tuesday, was made from a camping gas canister with steel bolts for shrapnel.

SPY: East German Spymaster Wins New Trial

Continued from Page 1

thought the arrangements we made were illegal."

"A lot of them have Meissen porcelain at home," he added, referring to the fine gifts he lavished on his friends in the West. "Ask them where they got it."

Mr. Schalck-Golodowski was a key figure in the Communist regime, but there is little doubt that he operated with the knowledge and often cooperation of West German politicians and industrialists.

The Berliner Zeitung asserted in an editorial: "Behind this currency juggling's considerable bulk are hidden arms producers like Heckler & Koch, which supplied weapons to the Stasi and the East German Army, the managers of Siemens, which supplied equipment for building rocket-launchers and spying on dissidents, and the politicians who received generous contributions for their cooperation with the trade in human beings that flourished between East and West Germany."

More than 300 cases have been brought against East German officials and soldiers, but the large majority have either been found not guilty or given suspended sentences.

Erich Honecker, the longtime East German leader, was declared too ill to stand trial and died last year in Chile. His secret police chief, Erich Mielke, was convicted of a murder committed in 1931, before East Germany even came into existence,

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT

Knowledge Is Power.

You've just attended an International Herald Tribune conference. You've heard what speakers from the highest level of government, finance and industry think about the important issues affecting today's business world. You've had the chance to speak with them directly. You've made contacts that will enhance your business performance. Perhaps you've made a deal. Most of all, you've acquired the knowledge that just may give you the edge on your competition. Isn't that what it's all about?

The conference agenda for the second half of 1995 includes the following events:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ■ THE NEW FRANCE:
IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL BUSINESS
<i>Paris, October 16-17</i> | ■ THE BALKANS SUMMIT: THE ECONOMIC
& POLITICAL OUTLOOK
<i>Athens, October 30-31</i> |
| ■ THE UNITED GERMANY:
IMPACT ON BUSINESS & THE ECONOMY.
<i>Berlin, October 19</i> | ■ OIL & MONEY: POLITICS & PROFITS
<i>London, November 2-3</i> |
| | ■ GLOBAL FUND MANAGEMENT
<i>Singapore, December 4-5 & 6</i> |

For further information about any of the above conferences or for 1996 program details, please telephone or fax

Brenda Erdmann Hagerty,
International Herald Tribune.
Conference Office, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH.
Tel: (44 171) 836 4802 or Fax: (44 171) 836 0717

Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Smart Aid Spending

The new Republican majority in Congress wants to eliminate government services that private markets could also provide. Yet it has aimed its budget knife at a valuable program — economic aid to the world's poorest countries — that could not possibly survive without federal funds. Drastic cuts approved by the House and Senate threaten to grind dreadfully poor people into deeper poverty.

Under President George Bush's leadership, the United States committed itself to contributing about \$1.3 billion next year to the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank that provides very-low-interest loans to poor countries. As part of its deficit reduction program, the House and Senate want to renege on that commitment and reduce the contribution to between \$577 million, the House figure, and \$775 million, the Senate's figure. Neither figure makes fiscal or ethical sense.

The IDA loan program is cost-effective. Every dollar in American contributions leads to \$4 or \$5 more in contributions from other industrialized countries. To save a few hundred million out of a \$10 billion-plus foreign aid budget, Congress would trigger a \$3 billion reduction in IDA loans.

The loan program is also politically effective. By inviting poor countries to open their economies to trade and adopt market reforms, IDA loans are a cheap way for Congress to spread capitalism.

The program's multilateral nature insulates recipient countries from pressures to warp their economic programs to suit the narrow export interests of individual donors. IDA programs worked well in South Korea, Thailand, Turkey and Indonesia. They are working well in Ghana and Bolivia.

Critics of the IDA say Third World countries would become more prosperous more rapidly if they relied more on private capital and far less on World Bank handouts. This criticism applied, at least until recently, to World Bank loans for dams and other infrastructure projects. As the new president of the World Bank concedes, private capital markets are willing and able to extend such loans. But private investors will not bail out sub-Saharan Africa and other economic disasters. More than 70 percent of private lending to developing nations goes to fewer than a dozen countries. Sub-Saharan Africa claims only 2 percent.

The IDA, not private capital, fights the spread of AIDS. The IDA helps pay for schools. The IDA finances women's health and childhood nutrition programs. The World Bank has shifted its priorities from investing in concrete to investing in people. No one else can take on this role. Do American taxpayers really prefer to save themselves about \$2 a year rather than leading the world to help those eking out an existence on less than \$2 a day?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

\$4 Million Paint Job

Five years ago, an Alabama doctor sued BMW of North America because a new car he purchased had been repainted and he was not informed of the time of sale. In 21 U.S. states — but not, at that time, Alabama — companies were not required to inform consumers of repairs costing less than \$300, and BMW followed this guideline nationally. Nevertheless, the doctor won his case and a total of \$4,000 in damages, which the jury determined was the diminution in value of his car. Two months later another Alabama doctor brought suit against BMW in the same judicial circuit, filing an identical complaint. A jury awarded him \$4,000 in compensatory damages and \$4 million in punitive damages. Such as one Alabama jurist pointed out later, the "lottery" nature of the punitive damages system in that state. Unfortunately, the unpredictable and arbitrary results of these kinds of cases are not confined to Alabama.

Last week the U.S. Supreme Court heard argument in what has come to be known as "the \$4 million paint job case." Along with the infamous punitive damages award involving a woman who spilled coffee in her lap and won millions from McDonald's because the coffee was too hot, this case is part of a set that has outraged the public — and business interests more than others — because of the tremendous disparity between the alleged wrong committed and the arbitrary

penalty imposed "to teach the defendant a lesson." (The Washington Post Company and 17 other media organizations filed one of the many amicus briefs submitted to the Supreme Court in this case.) As part of the tort reform package being considered by Congress, both houses have approved limits on punitive damages. But that legislation is stalled, so the lawsuits continue.

Alabama has a reputation as a plaintiff's state. Punitive damages are awarded there 10 times more often than in the average state. In this BMW case, however, the jury went overboard. It figured the punitive damages by multiplying the actual damages, which it set at \$4,000, by 1,000, which is the number of cars BMW has repainted and sold as new anywhere in the country during the last 10 years. It is this extension of Alabama's jurisdiction to include acts committed elsewhere that raises constitutional questions involving the commerce clause and state sovereignty. And it is the company's exposure to unpredictable, excessive and multiple punitive damages that is the basis of its due process claim.

The court here has an opportunity once again to revisit this subject and to draw some sensible lines for the guidance of juries. In the absence of congressional action, a sensible punitive damages ruling based on constitutional principles is badly needed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

America and China

We trust we're not being too cynical when we say that we expect only good things to come out of the Oct. 24 summit between the Chinese and American presidents in New York. Largely this is because the last two or three years would suggest that both sides have exhausted their entire stock of blunders. In many ways, the only way to go is up.

China and the United States must come up with some way of living together despite vast differences in their political, social and economic systems. That may not be as hard as it sounds, because, despite the many differences, they share some very common interests, including a strong trading relationship that is itself a key to China's future ambitions.

—Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

Karadzic Isn't Acceptable

Radovan Karadzic spent the latter part of 1991 and early 1992 whipping up sectarian hatred in Bosnia. He made frequent speeches warning Bosnian Muslims that if they sought national self-determination they would be exterminated. He broadcast black propaganda claiming that Muslims were engaged in ritual slaughter of Serb families. And he helped incite the initial hostilities that led to the erection of sectarian barricades in Sarajevo. His reputation as a racist zealot was such that tens of thou-

sands of Bosnian Serbs made it plain to him from the start that they had no desire to be "liberated" by his forces or to become involved in the creation of a greater Serbia.

Civilized people should not become involved in negotiating with the likes of Mr. Karadzic, who willfully destroyed the multiethnic character of Bosnia and organized the war crimes which fostered a vile sectarianism. Mr. Karadzic devised the concept of "ethnic cleansing" and "racial purity" which have become familiar to Western observers of the tragedy in Bosnia. He believed that a short sharp period of sectarian terror and the backing of the Yugoslav national army would deliver a swift victory to his forces, and used expressions of hatred to galvanize his people. Instead of helping to shape the new Bosnia, Mr. Karadzic and his friends should be arraigned before a war crimes tribunal and asked to account for their actions.

—The Sunday Business Post (Dublin).

More Land Mines

Given the meager results of the recent UN conference on land mines held in Vienna (delegates merely agreed in disagree), one wonders whether it is really worth even holding another session next year. It would be unrealistic to expect anything but a long and arduous struggle to ban or even seriously limit the use of land mines.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).



Deal Helpfully With Russia in an Awkward Season

By Rose Gottemoeller

LONDON — The cycle in Russian politics is short nowadays, with rapid swings from one extreme to another. One day Boris Yeltsin threatens a new conflagration of war in Europe should NATO expand to Russia's borders. A few days later he vetoes Duma legislation that would lift sanctions against the Serbs, avoiding a serious collision with his partners in Europe and the United States.

The normal reaction to these rapid swings has been to cite Russian domestic politics and to stress that Mr. Yeltsin will do the right thing when it matters. But this equanimity will be difficult to sustain in the face of repeated Yeltsin explosions between now and the Duma elections in December.

Russian anxiety is growing over the future of the European security system. It will rise quickly through the autumn as NATO makes its public case for expansion. That anxiety is the root cause of a basic problem facing Russian politicians in the run-up to the elections: strident nationalists are re-seizing the election agenda and upsetting a growing centrist trend in Russian politics.

This development is ironic, since Vladimir Zhirinovsky and the other nationalists have been ineffectual and disorganized, cut off from real decision making in the government and Parliament and increasingly out of the mainstream of politics — until the NATO expansion issue heated up.

The Russian man in the street doubtless cares more about his economic well-being than he does about NATO, but the strident reaction of the nationalists has struck a chord with the public.

Centrist themes had been gathering momentum in the political debate, focusing on voters' interest in the improving economy. Most parties outside the extreme wing had begun to stress the need for continued economic reform and foreign investment, no matter what their political stripe.

But now the nationalists are again dominating the scene, since events in the former Yugoslavia are giving them the stage to do so.

Give Russia some small and large victories to point to.

election politics are also at play. Republican Party suspicion of Russia is stoked by the Russian nationalist rhetoric — an acceleration cycle from which it is difficult to escape.

But even in the tough election environment, there are ways to work with Russia — ways that can in fact build a politician's reputation, in Moscow as well as Washington and the European capitals, for effective dealing with a difficult partner. East and West, policymakers should focus on the following.

Make quiet, low-key progress on difficult technical issues. In the arms control area, the quiet treatment should be used on the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty. NATO has tabled a proposal to resolve long-standing Russian complaints about the flank limits in CFE, which prevent Russia from deploying forces against potential threats in the Caucasus.

They have tried to include Russia in its definition, but increasingly prickly Russian politicians — including Mr. Yeltsin — have made that process difficult. The 50th anniversary will be an ideal setting to restore not only Russian public faith in the dialogue but also the momentum of the process.

Engage in a measure of high-stakes negotiation and summary. The very public efforts of the United States, Germany and other European countries to re-engage Russia in resolution of the Yugoslavia crisis have been important.

Helmut Kohl and Bill Clinton have conferred with President Yeltsin. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott has been to Moscow. Secretary of Defense William Perry has met with Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev. As long as Mr. Yeltsin can claim through this activity to be part of the solution — in this case, helping to form the implementation forces for the peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina — then Russia is publicly back in the game and out on the sidelines.

By the same token, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Yeltsin and other world leaders should take full advantage of next week's celebration of 50 years of the United Nations to talk about the future of Europe. For a Russian audience, discussion of European security and NATO's future will resonate well in the larger context of this international celebration. Mr. Yeltsin, in his UN appearance as well as his summit with Mr. Clinton on Monday, should be able to play the tough but genial diplomat.

For European leaders and for Mr. Clinton, the UN celebration will be an opportunity to restore some perspective to discussions of Europe's future. From the outset,

they have tried to include Russia in its definition, but increasingly prickly Russian politicians — including Mr. Yeltsin — have made that process difficult. The 50th anniversary will be an ideal setting to restore not only Russian public faith in the dialogue but also the momentum of the process.

Demand credibility from Russia. For Russia to be fully in the game, it will have to be a credible player. It is important that private discussions between Russia and NATO of command and control arrangements in the former Yugoslavia make clear that, if Russia is to have a special role with NATO, its commanders must work to the same standards as their counterparts do, striving against the corrupt practices that have been a hallmark for Russian forces in Yugoslavia in the past.

This is a low-key, businesslike proposal that can pay big dividends. If the two sides can reach agreement by Nov. 17, when the treaty is due to enter into force, they will diffuse what would have been a major electoral issue for the Russian army.

Engage in a measure of high-stakes negotiation and summary. The very public efforts of the United States, Germany and other European countries to re-engage Russia in resolution of the Yugoslavia crisis have been important.

Helmut Kohl and Bill Clinton have conferred with President Yeltsin. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott has been to Moscow. Secretary of Defense William Perry has met with Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev. As long as Mr. Yeltsin can claim through this activity to be part of the solution — in this case, helping to form the implementation forces for the peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina — then Russia is publicly back in the game and out on the sidelines.

By the same token, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Yeltsin and other world leaders should take full advantage of next week's celebration of 50 years of the United Nations to talk about the future of Europe. For a Russian audience, discussion of European security and NATO's future will resonate well in the larger context of this international celebration. Mr. Yeltsin, in his UN appearance as well as his summit with Mr. Clinton on Monday, should be able to play the tough but genial diplomat.

For European leaders and for Mr. Clinton, the UN celebration will be an opportunity to restore some perspective to discussions of Europe's future. From the outset,

they have quickly developed close relations with NATO through the Partnership for Peace, bringing armies into exercise training and trying to solve the practical problems of interoperability between East and West. And they have worked with European institutions in multiple ways.

Better than most in the Western alliance, they understand what Russia is: her imperial history and her aspirations, her upset at the loss of status and power since the Soviet breakup. From this vantage point, they are well-suited, say, to cooperate with Russian defense industries to build equipment that is interoperable with that of NATO armies. They would thus be developing an incentive for Russia to participate in European security architecture that unites East and West.

None of these steps is easy, but they have the virtue of demanding hard work from both sides, ultimately giving Russia and its Western counterparts some small and large victories to point to. They represent the only way to move through the election season and still accomplish progress with Russia, progress that will have a chance of halting its descent into nationalism and isolation.

This is especially true with regard to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, both of which are central to the progress of Islamism. Largely critical support of these regimes is tantamount, in the view of some Muslims, to direct negotiations with Islamist insurgents.

The writer is editor of *TransState Islam*, published quarterly by the Institute for Strategic Studies. This comment has been adapted by the International Herald Tribune from the summer 1995 issue.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Russia in East

VIENNA — In the Russian Ministry of War and Marine, feverish activity is displayed owing to a firm conviction that Russia will shortly have recourse to active interference in the affairs of the Far East. Russia considers that she has excellent claims to assume a protectorate of Corea, and that no other arrangement is compatible with her interests. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Russia contemplates an energetic policy in the Far East and is making superhuman efforts to carry it to a successful issue.

The healing, philosophic long view of Mr. Clinton's remarks seemed out of sync with the moment anyway, more appropriate to the inflammatory immediate aftermath of the Simpson verdict than the day of the march. And since the speech offered no specific policies, the only sound bite in it not drowned out by Mr. Farrakhan in the evening news was, inevitably, the attack on Mr. Farrakhan.

Well, he is a bad guy, all right. But if this is the sole message white America can send to black America in the wake of the big march, his reign has only begun.

The New York Times.

VIENNA — In the Russian Ministry of War and Marine, feverish activity is displayed owing to a firm conviction that Russia will shortly have recourse to active interference in the affairs of the Far East. Russia considers that she has excellent claims to assume a protectorate of Corea, and that no other arrangement is compatible with her interests. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Russia contemplates an energetic policy in the Far East and is making superhuman efforts to carry it to a successful issue.

The healing, philosophic long view of Mr. Clinton's remarks seemed out of sync with the moment anyway, more appropriate to the inflammatory immediate aftermath of the Simpson verdict than the day of the march. And since the speech offered no specific policies, the only sound bite in it not drowned out by Mr. Farrakhan in the evening news was, inevitably, the attack on Mr. Farrakhan.

Well, he is a bad guy, all right. But if this is the sole message white America can send to black America in the wake of the big march, his reign has only begun.

The New York Times.

VIENNA — In the Russian Ministry of War and Marine, feverish activity is displayed owing to a firm conviction that Russia will shortly have recourse to active interference in the affairs of the Far East. Russia considers that she has excellent claims to assume a protectorate of Corea, and that no other arrangement is compatible with her interests. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Russia contemplates an energetic policy in the Far East and is making superhuman efforts to carry it to a successful issue.

The healing, philosophic long view of Mr. Clinton's remarks seemed out of sync with the moment anyway, more appropriate to the inflammatory immediate aftermath of the Simpson verdict than the day of the march. And since the speech offered no specific policies, the only sound bite in it not drowned out by Mr. Farrakhan in the evening news was, inevitably, the attack on Mr. Farrakhan.

Well, he is a bad guy, all right.

The New York Times.

VIENNA — In the Russian Ministry of War and Marine, feverish activity is displayed owing to a firm conviction that Russia will shortly have recourse to active interference in the affairs of the Far East. Russia considers that she has excellent claims to assume a protectorate of Corea, and that no other arrangement is compatible with her interests. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Russia contemplates an energetic policy in the Far East and is making superhuman efforts to carry it to a successful issue.

The healing, philosophic long view of Mr. Clinton's remarks seemed out of sync with the moment anyway, more appropriate to the inflammatory immediate aftermath of the Simpson verdict than the day of the march. And since the speech offered no specific policies, the only sound bite in it not drowned out by Mr. Farrakhan in the evening news was, inevitably, the attack on Mr. Farrakhan.

Well, he is a bad guy, all right. But if this is the sole message white America can send to black America in the wake of the big march, his reign has only begun.

The New York Times.

VIENNA — In the Russian Ministry of War and Marine, feverish activity is displayed owing to a firm conviction that Russia will shortly have recourse to active interference in the affairs of the Far East. Russia considers that she has excellent claims to assume a protectorate of Corea, and that no other arrangement is compatible with her interests. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Russia contemplates an energetic policy in the Far East and is making superhuman efforts to carry it to a successful issue.

The healing, philosophic long view of Mr. Clinton's remarks seemed out of sync with the moment anyway, more appropriate to the inflammatory immediate aftermath of the Simpson verdict than the day of the march. And since the speech offered no specific policies, the only sound bite in it not drowned out by Mr. Farrakhan in the evening news was, inevitably, the attack on Mr. Farrakhan.

Well, he is a bad guy, all right.

The New York Times.

VIENNA — In the Russian Ministry of War and Marine, feverish activity is displayed owing to a firm conviction that Russia will shortly have recourse to active interference in the affairs of the Far East. Russia considers that she has excellent claims to assume a protectorate of Corea, and that no other arrangement is compatible with her interests. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Russia contemplates an energetic policy in the Far East and is making superhuman efforts to carry it to a successful issue.

The healing, philosophic long view of Mr. Clinton's remarks seemed out of sync with the moment anyway, more appropriate to the inflammatory immediate aftermath of the Simpson verdict than the day of the march. And since the speech offered no specific policies, the only sound bite in it not drowned out by Mr. Farrakhan in the evening news was, inevitably, the attack on Mr. Farrakhan.

Well, he is a bad guy, all right. But if this is the sole message white America can send to black America in the wake of the big march, his reign has only begun.

The New York Times.

VIENNA — In the Russian Ministry of War and Marine, feverish activity is displayed owing to a firm conviction that Russia will shortly have recourse to active interference in the affairs of the Far East. Russia considers that she has excellent claims to assume a protectorate of Corea, and that no other arrangement

OPINION/LETTERS

Cutting International Aid Would Impoverish America

By Jessica Mathews

WASHINGTON — A dispassionate foreign observer of Congress's budget choices would have to conclude that Americans' only international aspiration is to be global policeman. Or, to be scrupulously fair, a policeman with a handout for refugees and the most wretched victims of disaster. That isn't what Americans want, but it's what — unless drastic adjustments are made in the next few weeks of bargaining — they're going to get. In both the House and Senate versions of next year's budget, every means of keeping the peace short of military action and every other cost of international leadership or national self-interest — political, economic, environmental, humanitarian — is stripped to near or below the minimum while more money than the Pentagon thinks it can usefully spend is crammed down its throat.

In round numbers, Congress has added \$7 billion to a \$220 billion military total that already dwarfs what all of the rest of the world outside NATO spends on defense. Meanwhile, in the name of deficit reduction, it is planning to cut \$3 billion to \$4 billion from all other international spending. That may not sound like much, but it amounts to 15 percent to 20 percent of the \$20 billion total in international affairs spending and includes reductions for most international agencies of 25 percent to 60 percent.

The cuts mean that U.S. embassies and

consulates will close when a globalizing economy and more independent countries mean that more should be opening. They translate into fewer foreign service officers, hamstring diplomacy and less of the most cost-efficient means of intelligence gathering. They mean long lines and poor services for Americans at home and abroad. All of that is tolerable, if neither sensible nor necessary, given defense increases.

What will really hurt American interests — indeed already has — are the cuts to the United Nations, the World Bank's fund for the poorest countries, and the host of small international agencies that provide hundreds of services Americans need and value and underpin agreements that both parties have spent years of tough negotiating to achieve.

Where the cuts are in dues for which the United States is legally committed, as are its UN dues, the cost will be measured in an unraveling of international law not limited to finances. If the United States can renege on its funding obligations, why can't X or Y (fill in the country and topic of your choice)?

Even where the cuts are in voluntary contributions, the result of a U.S. pullback from the international community — along a front that reaches from peacekeeping to environmental protection — will be a declining

interest on the part of other countries in supporting U.S. initiatives. That will fuel further disenchantment in the United States, with results that no one wants.

The cycle has already begun. The United States owes the United Nations \$1.5 billion, a debt that threatens to tip that institution into insolvency. The United Nations is limping along by not paying what it owes to contractors and to countries that supply its peacekeeping troops. In effect, the likes of Pakistan and Bangladesh are covering the United States' bad check.

Congress wants to see organizational reforms at the UN before it will consider even a partial payment. But for the rest of the world, the No. 1 item on the agenda is that a country that can afford to do so does not pay its dues year after year. As Britain's foreign secretary remarked to an appreciative audience, the United States seems to want "representation without taxation."

Part of what has brought the United States to this sorry pass is too many years of cheapshot — and now almost obligatory — political rhetoric that has inflated the self-evident need for UN reform into a problem of unrecognizable dimensions in the minds of most Americans. Even while defending the United Nations, U.S. Ambassador Madeline Albright called it "elephantine." It took the Australian foreign minister, Gareth Evans, to provide some perspective by pointing out

that the UN's secretariat and core functions cost \$600 million less than the New York City Police Department. Adding the developmental, environment and population agencies, the huge refugee operation, Unicef and others, the total is still less than Congress's defense add-on.

Having launched a last-minute effort to rescue UN funds and the rest of the international affairs budget, the Clinton administration is banishing a sentiment it helped create by blaming the United Nations for its own mistakes in Somalia and Bosnia, and an attitude on the part of congressional freshmen for which the politest description is a profound and willful ignorance of America's role in the world, its obligations, its interests and what it takes to meet them.

However long it takes, this struggle deserves attention and public support. No American doubts the need for a superlative military. But it should be obvious by now that the best-armed force cannot meet more than a fraction of the threats of the post-Cold War world nor help seize most of its opportunities. An America served by a rich military budget and impoverished funding for every other international function will be a country both poorer and less secure than it should be.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. She contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

Why One Jewish Family Still Calls Hebron Home

By June Leavitt

HEBRON, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — I have the Hebrew disease.

There is no other way to explain why my family continues living here despite 100 good reasons we should not.

We should not live in a settlement of high-rise concrete buildings behind a barbed-wire fence because

MEANWHILE

we love nature and unbound experiences. We are former homesteaders from Massachusetts. How will we exist if our settlement, Kiryat Arba, is made a ghetto inside a Palestinian state?

We should not be here because we are different from so many other settlers. We were once outwardly religious, but eight years ago my husband, Frank, took off his yarmulke and I my head scarf. Now we are only inwardly religious, which most people here cannot understand.

We should not live here because we are not really happy in the usual sense of happiness. But the muezzins calling from the mosques feel the power. Often they call upon the Arabs to rise up and claim Abraham's resting place as their own.

The leaders of our government do not feel the spiritual power, though they fear that the mysticism that breathes life into Arab militants and

atheists do not feel the power that pours out of the dark stone buildings, out of the narrow, dung-strewn streets. But the muezzins calling from the mosques feel the power.

Often they call upon the Arabs to rise up and claim Abraham's resting place as their own.

The poor insulation in the apartment buildings does nothing to shut out the constant noise of radios, televisions and loud metallic music from our neighbors.

There is no peace at home or on the roads. My husband teaches at Beersheba University, a 90-minute drive. Six years ago, an Arab threw a sharpened stone through the window of his car.

Frank's jaw and an eye socket

were smashed. He fell unconscious over the steering wheel, his foot

heavy on the gas pedal. Had not his passenger — a hitchhiking soldier — grabbed control of the car, they might have both been killed.

My husband came out of this "accident" with a stab at an answer to the Zen koan that sticks in our throats like a molten ball of iron. Why do we keep living in Hebron? Because in Hebron, God runs the show.

It takes an amazing amount of energy to keep one's mental health. Every day, psychic battles must be fought against the government we feel is betraying us, against the half of our nation that hates us, against the Arabs who want to drive us once and for all into the sea.

Last year, my 12-year-old son,

Joshua, was riding on a bus that came

Jewish settlers might cause an end to the peace process. They would like to uproot the biblical primitivism from the postmodern Israel they are trying to forge.

My husband and I would like to uproot the mysticism from ourselves, too, or at least uproot ourselves from the source of it. But the attack on the bus made us realize how absolutely dependent we are on what Carl Jung called the "irrational facts of experience."

Another friend who was on that bus opened her daily agenda book several days later. To her shock, she found a bullet embedded in the pages. A miracle, people here say.

They are afflicted with the Hebron disease, the uncomfortable gift of sensing that reality is infinitely more profound than what meets the eye.

The writer is author of the forthcoming "Diary of a Settler." She contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Strange Silence

I noticed that there hasn't been a lot of comment or criticism of the Pope's visit to the United States from those in Congress and elsewhere in the United States who want to eliminate the "safety net" for the needy.

I guess they would rather not respond negatively to the Pope's message in public. A point that has become rather clear recently, even though the Pope's message was not partisan, is that it took the world leader of the Catholic Church to remind Americans who they are and that they "must continue to be a caring people and nation," a country and people committed to hope, opportunity, and social and economic justice. I hope the United States will always be the voice of the poor and oppressed.

RAYMOND L. FLYNN,
Rome.

Visit in France

Regarding "An Annoyed Paris Rejects Call to End Its Nuclear Testing" (Oct. 14):

Following the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Joseph Rotblat and the Pugwash conference for their efforts to end nuclear testing, I suggest President Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Alain Juppé take a small trip my wife and I made a few weeks ago to the Normandy coast.

Though I was in the Pacific theater during the war, I was drawn to Normandy's beaches, cemeteries and museums. As all who have been there know, it is a painful experience.

It is a grotesque irony that France alone, except for China, should now defy the nations of the world that are finally and surely united in their call for the end of nuclear testing.

IRVING ZEIGER,
Ubud, Indonesia.

Japanese Assertion

Japan's assertion that its annexation of Korea was valid ("Japan

Again Defends Annexation of Korea as Legal," Oct. 12) is another indication of the unwillingness of the Japanese government to assume responsibility for its aggression in Asia during the first half of the 20th century.

Both customary international law and the Vienna Convention on Treaties hold that treaties negotiated and ratified under duress, compulsion or fraudulent means are null and void. In view of the fact that Japan's crimes against the Korean people were among its most heinous, it behoves the Japanese government to retract and apologize for this historical untruth.

ROBERT WELLS,
Kuala Lumpur.

Misleading Picture

Regarding "Utilities Target Pollution; Pilot Plant to Cut Harmful Emissions" (Sept. 19):

Stephen Kinzer's article on joint implementation under the Framework Convention on Climate Change presents a misleading pic-

ture. It is not the case that most countries have accepted joint implementation as allowing a government to receive a credit toward domestic emission reductions by sponsoring projects abroad. Joint implementation was discussed at the April 1995 conference of the parties to the convention in Berlin, but there was significant concern about the approach, particularly among some of the developing countries. As a result, the parties agreed to apply joint implementation on a trial basis only, during which no credits will be granted. The results of the trial are to be reviewed before 2000.

It is not difficult to understand why developing countries should be suspicious about joint implementation and emission credits. Under the terms of the convention, the developed countries are required to take measures to limit their own emissions of greenhouse gases, and to provide financial and technical support to assist the developing countries in reducing their emissions. The fulfillment of the latter obligation by the developed countries is not in-

tended to provide an escape route for the avoidance of the former.

The convention itself notes that the largest share of historical and current emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, and that emissions in developing countries will grow along with their social and development needs. Given, then, that climate change is attributed primarily to developed countries' emissions, it is dubious to believe the problem will be solved by joint implementation and the credit approach. The stabilization of greenhouse gas levels will be achieved only if the developed countries, particularly those with profligate levels of energy use and greenhouse emissions, take positive steps such as promotion of alternative energy sources, end-use energy efficiency and transport demand management. Support for projects in less-developed countries is laudable but should not be an excuse for the failure of developed countries to bring down their own emission levels.

NEIL EMMOTT,
London.

BOOKS

P.S., A MEMOIR

By Pierre Salinger. 304 pages. \$24.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by
Diana McLellan

PIERRE Salinger is what I used to be called a man's man — a cigar-chomping, poker-playing, partisan, four-times-wed, multiple-mistress-boasting sort of guy, with an ego as big as the Ritz.

He was, he tells us, a prodigy on the piano at 6, a naval commander and hero at 19. He became a reporter at the San Francisco Chronicle (where he once helped out on the gossip column) and for Colliers magazine.

When that organ died, he investigated the Teamsters for Bobby Kennedy's Senate Labor Rackets Committee.

Then came the big-time: press adviser to Democratic candidate John F. Kennedy — and President Kennedy's and then Lyndon Johnson's White House press secretary.

After that, he had a five-

month appointment to fill the late Clair Engle's Senate seat. He became Bobby Kennedy's adviser in his bid for the presidency and, after Bobby's assassination, worked for George McGovern.

Then came Paris and 15 years at ABC. He's currently a big wheel at the Burson-Marsteller public relations agency in Washington, where his clients include the governments of Mexico and Indonesia and the German Ministry of Economics.

A fascinating life, you'd think. And sizable chunks of this memoir reflect that. There is a splendid account of two days in May of 1961 that he spent eating and talking and walking in the woods with Nikita Khrushchev — reported in astonishing detail, considering the amount of vodka that went down both their gullets.

There's another of a three-and-a-half-hour meeting in 1975 with Fidel Castro, in which the latter vehemently declares his admiration for the late JFK. (James Reston came

along, says Salinger — bearing a message from Henry Kissinger, who wished to begin negotiations to reestablish relations between the United States and Cuba.)

Salinger was a highly popular White House press secretary in his day, at least among male reporters. Under his rule, any scribe could interview any staffer with no spin control from the press office.

He had great delicacy, too. When JFK began tossing small luncheons for groups of journalists from various states and the out-of-towners began pocketing White House spoons as souvenirs, Salinger had the Secret Service arrange for a retired pickpocket to circulate among guests as they left, to retrieve the errant silverware.

He tells of delivering a 26-page letter from Khrushchev to Kennedy — one that kicked off a copious correspondence between the two which lasted until JFK's death.

The samples he offers are riveting. (I hear on the grapevine that the State Department plans to publish all within a year or so.)

There are also some tasty transcripts plucked from Salinger's old files. These include Leonard Bernstein's riveting description of the Kennedys' White House dinner for Pablo Casals and an interview with Jackie taped for the LBJ Library, in which she is touchingly grateful for the Johnsons' kindness in the wake of her husband's assassination.

Salinger speaks fluent French thanks to his mother, the daughter of a French lawyer who had defended Captain Alfred Dreyfus in the Dreyfus case of 1894.

Curiously, because of this, Kennedy, he claims, had promised him the job of ambassador to France in his second term.

When Jimmy Carter was elected, Salinger wrote him asking for the appointment. (Unfortunately the letter got

lost in the mail. He tried again with Clinton — this man never gives up — but Pamela Harriman won the plum.)

Salinger is generous to LBJ but does mention a couple of the Texan's less seemly habits: summoning a cabinet member to the bathroom to chat, for example, and consummating an "affair" with a female member of Salinger's staff when she delivered some papers to his office.

Now for the downside. It's hard to take a shine to a guy like Salinger. He whines about his first wife's "drinking problem" even as he chores over his own bar crawls.

In fact, at center stage in this book at all times is Salinger's enormous, overweening vanity. He is shocked about awards he did not win; he believes himself the most famous American in France; he thinks he's a marvelous writer; he is ready to ask almost anyone for a top-paying job; his divorces are always his wives' fault.

On top of that, you get the

feeling that on certain issues — like his forays to chat up the likes of Moammar Gadhafi, Saddam Hussein and others — he has not been entirely candid about his own agenda.

He concludes that the United States, Britain and France essentially conspired to clear Syria and Iran of the Pan Am bombing and to pick on Libya instead, but he expects us to believe his source simply because he did.

Much of this book gives you the stifling sensation that you've been trapped for hours at the Press Club bar by a self-important old coot. But, as often with venerable barflies, some of the juicy hits, when they finally manage to ooze out, are worth the aggravation.

Diana McLellan, a contributing editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and Washington editor of *Washingtonian* magazine, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagramed deal, the two-diamond response was game-forcing, and the eventual four-no-trump bid was roman key-card Blackwood. Five clubs showed three key cards, with the spade king counting as the equivalent of an ace.

The final contract of six no-trump was just slightly optimistic. It was due to succeed easily if the diamond suit lay favorably, with a 3-2 split and the queen in the West hand. And if West held diamond length or a singleton queeo

NORTH
K732
—
9A8762
+AQ10
WEST
AJ10
9A43
Q954
Q10954
—
J8543
QKQJS
9K76
4K76
South sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: West: North: East:
1NT: Pass: 2: Pass
2NT: Pass: 3: Pass
3NT: Pass: 4: Pass
4NT: Pass: 5: Pass
5NT: Pass: 6: Pass
West led the diamond nine.

The play of the club queen squeezed West out of the spade jack, and a spade lead then forced him to lead a diamond at the finish. Curiously, there was no way to beat the slam, although that is not obvious.

Diana McLellan, a contributing editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and Washington editor of

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Russian Spy Plane Enlisted in Ozone Probes

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time since the end of the cold war, a Russian high-altitude spy plane has been put at the disposal of Western European scientists, who will use it to study depletion of the protective ozone layer over Arctic regions.

The European Science Foundation announced last week that Russia will provide a specially modified Myasishchev M-55 airplane for high-altitude arctic studies during the winter and spring months of 1996 to 1998. The M-55 Geophysika (code named by NATO as *Mystic*) is roughly equivalent in purpose and performance to America's U-2 reconnaissance plane. However, it can carry much heavier loads than the U-2, enabling it to fly large analytical instruments to altitudes up to 67,000 feet (about 20,000 meters).

Depletion of the earth's stratospheric ozone, which protects human beings and animals from dangerous solar ultraviolet radiation, was detected in 1975 by a high-flying U-2.

Since then, depletion of the ozone layer

has progressed to the point at which a gigantic hole in the ozone layer opens over Antarctica every southern spring. Less severe but marked depletion of the ozone layer has also begun to occur over the Arctic during the northern spring, and there has been pronounced thinning of the ozone shield even over temperate regions in recent years.

Most atmospheric scientists attribute the ozone depletion to increasing quantities of chlorofluorocarbons and similar Freon compounds released into the atmosphere by human activity. Freons have been used for many years as refrigerant gases in refrigerators and air conditioners, as foaming agents in plastic, as insulators, as solvents for cleaning computer components and in many other applications. Although the United States banned Freon propellants in aerosol sprays in 1978, some nations continue to manufacture Freon-propelled sprays.

Although production of these chemicals is now prohibited in most industrial nations, their effects on the ozone layer are expected to increase and linger for many years. At high altitudes, Freons are broken down by ultraviolet radiation from the sun, producing chlorine compounds that react

with ozone. This initiates a chain reaction, in which the destructive chlorine compounds are regenerated, becoming available to destroy still more ozone.

According to the European Science Foundation, which is based in Strasbourg, the M-55 provided by the Myasishchev Design Bureau in the Russian Central Aerological Center and Aviacoenter will be able to study the chemical reactions believed to occur on the surfaces of fine ice particles that make up polar stratospheric clouds. These clouds, which appear in early spring, seem to play a pivotal role in catalyzing the chemical reactions that lead to the destruction of ozone.

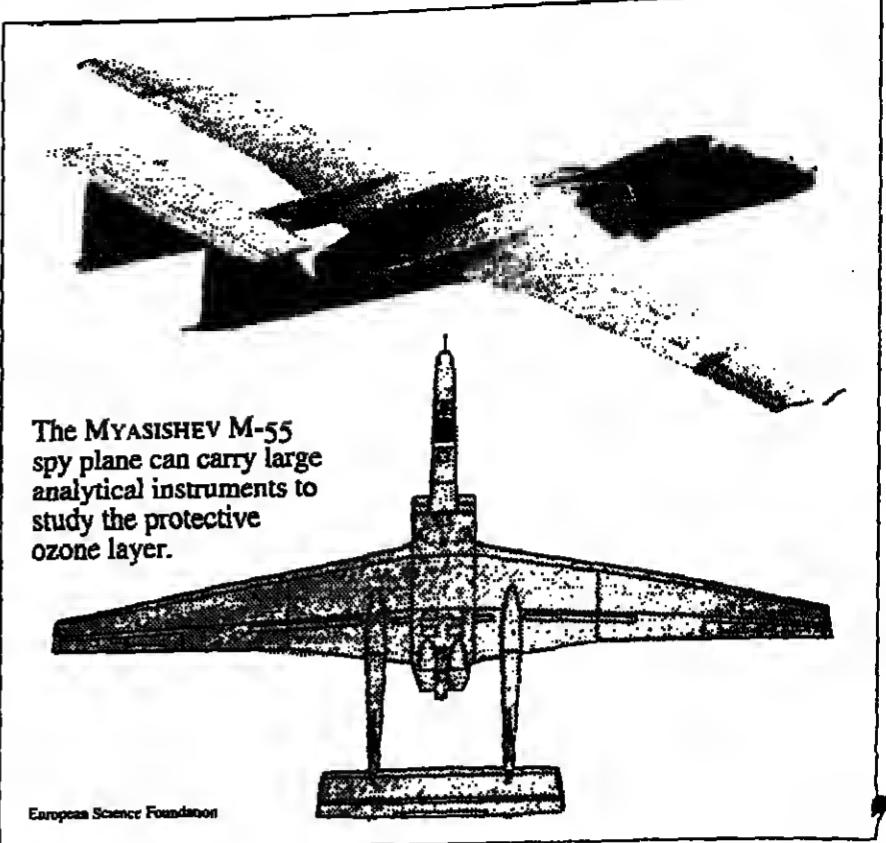
The leader of the scientific team, Dr. Leopoldo Stefanutti of the Italian National Research Council, hopes to combine measurements made by the M-55 with mathematical models of possible physical and chemical changes occurring in the stratospheric clouds. This, he hopes, will lead to methods by which forecasts can be made regarding changes in the ozone layer.

Participants in the Airborne Polar Experiment include some 20 research insti-

tutions in Russia, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The group plans particularly to study ice wave clouds, clouds of ice particles that form downwind of mountain peaks, in Scandinavia and the Urals. The plane will also analyze the chemistry and physics of polar stratospheric clouds in the Siberian Arctic, where no comparable measurements have ever been made, the foundation said.

A secondary object of the flights, each of which may last up to six hours, will be to catalogue all types of aerosol particles present in the European and Arctic atmosphere up to the plane's operational ceiling. Aerosols come from both natural sources (like volcanoes) and human activity (such as the burning of soft coal).

The M-55 has been scrutinized by Western observers only a few times since NATO intelligence experts spotted it at a Soviet airfield in 1982. Six of these planes were built, five of which remain in military service. The civilian version, the *Geophysika*, is a single-seat airplane with two jet engines, twin tail booms and wings 133 feet long, and it has a huge instrument bay that can carry more than 3,000 pounds (1,360 kilograms).



European Science Foundation

The New York Times

IN BRIEF

WHO Creating Strike Force To Fight Epidemics on Spot

WASHINGTON (WP) — The World Health Organization is forming a strike force of epidemiologists capable of doing public health tasks and medical detective work essential in the first days of an epidemic.

Traditionally, WHO has relied on national organizations or academic medical institutions to perform most of the field work during outbreaks of such diseases as yellow fever, diphtheria and plague.

"WHO is changing its role from one of guidance to actual response," said David Heymann, a physician at WHO's headquarters in Geneva.

About a dozen physicians, public health teachers and laboratory technicians are on the team, formed last month. It is writing plans to fight specific diseases immediately after an outbreak is recognized. The team also is stockpiling supplies, such as gloves and laboratory chemicals that are often in short supply in underdeveloped countries where epidemics tend to occur.

Remains Found in China Of World's First Bird

LONDON (Reuters) — Researchers working in China say they have found the remains of the first bird with a beak, and the discovery could point the way to the earliest bird of all.

They named the bird *Confuciusornis sanctus*, after the Chinese philosopher, and said its remains provided the first evidence of a bird covered with true feathers.

In a report in the journal *Nature*, the researchers — Larry Martin of the University of Kansas and colleagues at the Chinese Academy of Sciences — said the bird's remains, dated to 142 to 137 million years ago, were the first Jurassic bird fossils to be found outside Germany.

Low-Fat Diet May Reverse Growth of Prostate Cancer

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Switching to a low-fat diet can slow or reverse the growth of prostate cancer in animals, according to a new study of laboratory mice that harbored human cancers.

The study, by Dr. Yu Wang and colleagues at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, showed that tumor growth could be stymied by halving the animals' fat intake — to 21 percent or less of calories from fat from about 40 percent.

The average American now consumes about 36 percent of daily calories from fat, but because calorie intake has increased, Americans now eat more fat than when 40 percent of their calories came from fat.

The animal findings, along with previous studies of prostate cancer and diet in various countries, suggest that men, including those who have already had prostate cancer, may be able to significantly reduce their chances of dying of this disease simply by modifying their diets.

As a further inducement, the dietary changes suggested by this and previous research are also likely to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease, the leading cause of death in American men.

Of greatest potential benefit, the various studies suggest, would be a major cutback in the consumption of red meat and other sources of saturated animal fats.

Another step believed to be beneficial would be regular consumption of soy protein, a staple in diets of the Far East, where the incidence of prostate cancer and heart disease is only a tiny fraction of what it is in the United States.

Prostate cancer, the most common cancer in the United States and the second leading cause of cancer deaths in American men, will be diagnosed in 244,000 men and will claim the lives of 40,400 men in this country this year, the American Cancer Society estimates. Death rates from prostate cancer, adjusted for age, have been rising steadily since 1930, and are especially high among American blacks.

Cancer specialists have long been intrigued by the fact that throughout the world, wherever the subject has been studied, the incidence of microscopic prostate cancers is about the same. These are hidden cancers, most of which do not become life-threatening, or even detectable during men's lifetimes. Among men who died of other causes worldwide, about 30 percent of those over 50 have been found to harbor hidden tumors of the prostate.

Yet, when the incidence of diagnosed prostate cancers and the rates of prostate cancer deaths are examined, there are vast differences between countries.

For example, in the United States the incidence of prostate cancer is 70 times as high among American blacks and 37 times as high among American whites as it is in China, and in Japan, the death rate from prostate cancer is less than a quarter of the American rate.

While it is tempting to conclude that genetic factors may account for such differences, the fate of Japanese immigrants to the United States suggests that environment is more important. Among Japanese men in Japan, prostate cancer is diagnosed in about 8 men per 100,000. But in a study of Japanese men who migrated to Los Angeles, the rate rose to 30 per 100,000 in first-generation immigrants and to 34 per 100,000 in second-generation immigrants. Among white men in Los Angeles, the rate is 66 per 100,000.

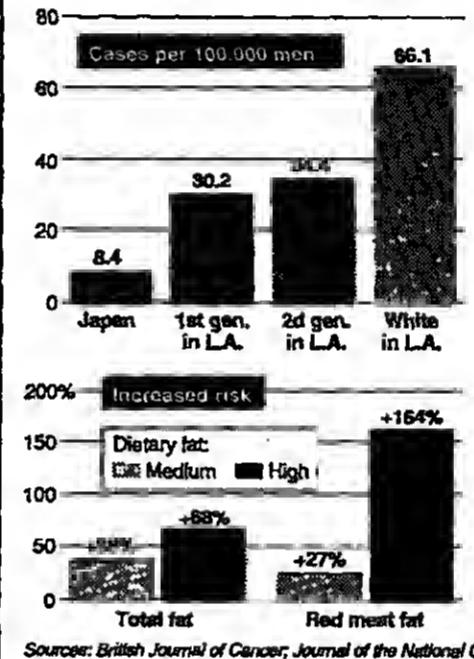
Such findings suggest that an environmental factor like a change in diet is responsible for the rising rates among immigrants, especially since similar changes in breast cancer rates occur among Japanese women who settle in this country and their descendants.

In addition, in postwar Japan, prostate cancer rates have begun to rise in urban areas, where there has been a steady increase in the consumption of high-fat meat, but not in rural areas, where a more traditional low-meat, low-fat diet still prevails.

Furthermore, an earlier study that tracked the fates of nearly 48,000 American men linked a diet rich in animal fats, particularly fat from red meat, to a nearly 30 percent increase in the men's risk of developing potentially fatal prostate cancer.

That study, conducted over a four-year period among health professionals by Dr. Edward Giovannucci and colleagues at Harvard Medical School, showed that the men who consumed on average 30.5 grams of fat each day from red meat were two and a half times as likely to develop advanced prostate cancer or to die of prostate cancer as were men who ate only 3.2 grams of fat from red meat daily.

Sorting Out Prostate Cancer Risks



Sources: British Journal of Cancer; Journal of the National Cancer Institute

The New York Times

Something for Thirtysomethings

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Wednesday was a fine fashion moment for thirtysomethings — and not just women looking for pretty, normal clothes. Yves Saint Laurent and Valentino both proved that, after more than 30 years in business, they can still come up with the goods.

While the avant garde designers aim to be edgy and dis-

PARIS FASHION

turbing, the establishment's role is to soothe and please. But the summery breeze that blew through both collections gave just enough change to make loyal clients feel that they will be *dans le vent*.

And how charming of Valentino to share with the world the view from his yacht. All aboard! for a fashion cruise as the show opened with shipshape navy and white cropped sweaters and pants — or a ruffled chiffon skirt if you prefer not to be mistaken for the crew.

Out on the ocean wave, there were cute lace sweaters that could do double-duty as fishing nets; impeccable gray suits as sleek as mother-of-pearl; and a rich catch: skirts with fish net over sea urchin embroideries.

Sometimes Valentino's themes sink his shows. But this one surfed through. Whoosh, as hazardous waves of chiffon ruffles were deftly navigated. Be-calm in a sea of beige? No.

because the surface of a pantsuit was roughened like spray and its back in smooth satin.

Feeling seasick? Land aboy for chiffon dresses printed with butterflies and sloopy blouses with jaunty satin bows.

The pretty young models (the over-exposed top names were banished) had long hair, gentle makeup and wore flat sandals. The collection showed Valentino on top form.

Saint Laurent has been smart enough to play it long. While other designers were shooting for the hip and trendy, he stood dismally apart. Now that fashion has come back to reality, Saint Laurent's irreproachable cut and impeccable taste seem both right and reassuring.

He had also softened up, making elegance seem easy in this off-the-shoulder show with its ragged-fringe straw hats, cropped tops and long skirts. For Saint Laurent played it long with hemlines too, which gave fresh proportions to his signature safari jacket.

That is a typical example of an item that other designers are always copying, but which Saint Laurent himself does best — along with the classic navy pea coat, the brief matador bolero and his latest take on the tuxedo: a black dress masterfully wrapped and draped.

When the fashion world was fixated on monochrome, Saint Laurent's insistence on summery prints seemed stubborn. But, once again, fashion has come back to him and the black-and-white dot print and flowing ruffled dresses had a light-hearted summer charm.

The lace cutouts projected on Jean Paul Gaultier's runway augured well for his show, which started with open-work patterns on synthetic white fabrics. Here was a spirited designer doing a modern take on Old World lace.

But then down the white vinyl runway came everything that a New Age traveler might have picked up on her wanderings from cowboy country.



Saint Laurent's swirling evening gown with shawl.

Moore/Thom

gus house of Balenciaga is appreciated by a new generation — according to British retailer Joseph Etchedgui who praises the line. Designer Josephus Melchior Thimister put his focus on cut, using scissors and seams on gauzy fabrics to make kimono sleeves or cape backs open like butterfly wings. Such studied simplicity, in graphic black and white, with models unadorned and even wearing eyeglasses, seemed refreshingly modern.

CHANEL

31, RUE CAMBON - PARIS 1^{er} - 42, AVENUE MONTAIGNE - PARIS 8^e

Rendez-vous
page 13

SLAD

RENDEZ-VOUS

AT



ESCADA ACCESSIONS

14, RUE DE LA PAIX - PARIS 1^e

GALERIES-LAFAYETTE - PARIS 9^e

SAKS - NEW - YORK

HARROD'S - LONDON

PACIFIC PLACE - HONG - KONG

NEW OTANI - TOKYO

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

The Associated Press.

Continued on Page 18

NASDAO

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

ASIA/PACIFIC

China Exporters Threatened by Tax-Rebate Cut

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — The Chinese government, short of cash, will cut by more than a third a tax rebate that many exporters say is a matter of life and death, officials said Wednesday.

Rebates owed to companies this year also will not be paid until next year, a Chinese tax official said. The rebates amount to as much as 100 percent of the value-added tax that exporters pay on their goods.

Many exporters have said they may go under unless they receive this year's rebates.

The rebates have been a problem for Beijing since they were introduced last year to promote exports. Exports surged this year, as did claims for rebates.

The cut in next year's rebates and the delayed payment of rebates this year were made official in a circular sent Oct. 6 by the State Council.

The circular said that starting Jan. 1, most exporters will get a rebate of 9 percent on the value-added tax paid at their stage of production, according to a government spokesman. Previously, the government said it would pay rebates of 14 percent on VAT paid by exporters.

The new policy is bad news for exporters even if it is good for the economy, analysts said. Exporters are owed billions of dollars in rebates by the government.

Payments have been stalled to avoid an inflationary infusion of cash into the economy.

"This news is definitely disappointing," said Lily Wu, an analyst at Bankers Trust Co. "We're already concerned that companies aren't meeting bills from each other. If the government doesn't pay up, that doesn't set a good example."

Originally, China imposed a 17 percent value-added tax on its manufacturers in January 1994. Against this tax, manufacturers were entitled to monthly rebates of as much as 17 percent on exports. The rebate was cut to 14 percent this July.

The government owes 35 billion yuan (\$4.22 billion) in tax rebates from 1994, according to official press reports. Last month, China said its rebate bill for this year would reach 110 billion yuan. It has budgeted only 55 billion yuan.

Meeting that commitment would sabotage government plans to keep the budget deficit to 66.7 billion yuan this year, said Ma Guonian, an economist at Peregrine Brokerage.

"The delay in payment will make this year's deficit number look a little better," Mr. Ma said. "Longer term, they had to bite the bullet and cut rebates. Otherwise, inflation would rise, and the whole export sector would be hurt."

Victims of a Debt Crisis

Scandal Hits Japan's Small Firms

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Nishiki Finance Co.'s problems are small change compared with the \$500 billion in bad loans menacing Japan's financial institutions. For hundreds of small businesses, though, the banking crisis begins and ends with the bankrupt Osaka-based lender.

Nishiki's niche was lending in the small businesses that big banks often shun as too risky. Its collapse in August under \$900 million in liabilities has triggered bankruptcies at 427 companies, most of which had fewer than a dozen employees, according to Tokyo Shoko Research.

These dominoes fell because Nishiki allegedly pressured its borrowers to submit promissory notes for several times the amount of the money they actually borrowed, then sold the inflated notes to other lenders to raise funds for its own investments, according to lawyers for the borrowers. Even after Nishiki's bankruptcy, the lawyers say, the borrowers are still responsible for paying the note holders.

"Nishiki is the tip of an iceberg," said Keiji Utsunomiya, a lawyer who heads the Tokyo Council of Consumer and Credit Loan Problems, which aids debtors. "Ever since the burst of the economic bubble, small businesses have had a hard time borrowing funds from banks, so they have increasingly shifted to riskier loans."

Many of Nishiki's customers probably realized the risk of depositing those promissory notes, but they had no other place to go for money."

In the most extreme cases, Mr. Utsunomiya said, companies have had to borrow funds from loan sharks charging annual interest rates of as much as 360 percent, in violation of the government's 40 percent limit.

Most small companies have had to go to firms that re-lend funds borrowed from other financial institutions, generally charging interest of about

10 percent. Even that dwarfs the 1 percent to 2 percent that commercial banks charge major customers for loans. Japan's short-term prime rate is at a record low of 1.625 percent.

Nishiki's customers' problems started last spring, when the lender sold the promissory notes without their knowledge, according to lawyers representing the customers.

About 2,200 customers handed Nishiki promissory notes with a face value of at least \$2 billion yen (\$320 million), said Minoru Yoneeda, the company's bankruptcy administrator. Most of the notes have been cashed, according to Masakiyo Ogawa, a representative of more than 80 lawyers helping Nishiki's customers file lawsuits against fraud against Hideo Iizumi, 51, Nishiki's president, who founded the company in 1976. A dozen such suits have already been filed nationwide.

Nishiki, which had 27 branches and employed about 200 people, demanded that its customers deposit the inflated notes, saying that would make it easier for them to obtain loans in the future, according to some borrowers.

Mr. Yoneeda, the bankruptcy administrator, would not comment further on the case except to say that a certified public accountant was reviewing Nishiki's portfolio and transaction records. Nishiki officials could not be reached for comment.

■ Daiwa Shareholders Threaten Suit

A group of shareholders in Daiwa Bank Ltd. is threatening to sue the bank's senior management for allegedly violating the Japanese commercial code, Agence France-Presse reported, citing a lawyer representing the group.

The lawyer, Hideito Iida, said the unidentified shareholders were threatening to seek 110 billion yen in damages, the same amount the bank lost through allegedly fraudulent bond trading at its New York branch.

U.S. Sees China in WTO Soon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — U.S. Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown indicated here Wednesday that he expected China to be admitted to the World Trade Organization in 1996, while expressing continued concern over the country's barriers to free trade.

"It is hard to conceive of a WTO that in 1996 does not include China," Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Brown's comments came a day after China's foreign trade minister, Wu Yi, reiterated accusations that the United States was the "main obstacle" to the success of its long-standing application.

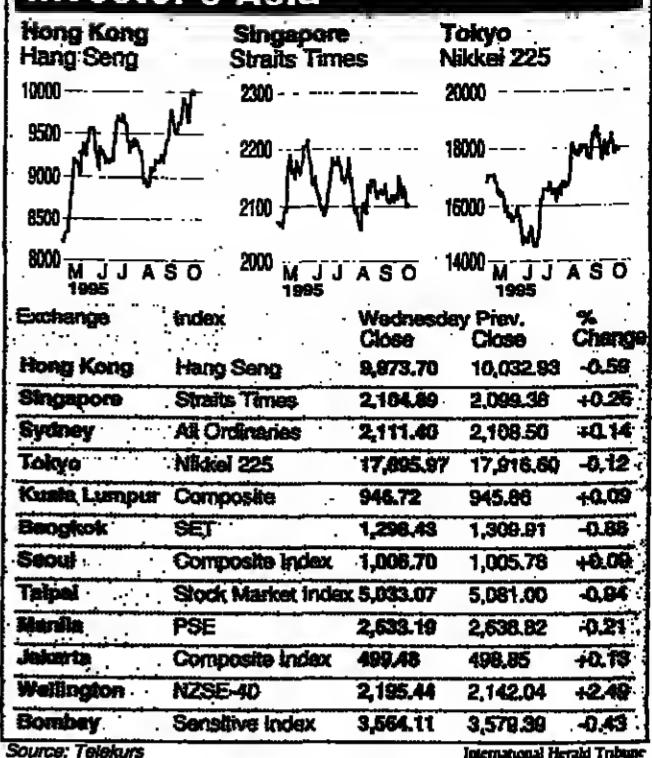
Mr. Brown, wrapping up a two-day visit, said he was upbeat about the future of bilateral relations, which plummeted this summer to their lowest level in years because of Taiwan.

"I came at a time when, if there was continued extension of tension in our relationship, the Chinese would have had the opportunity to communicate it to me, and they didn't," Mr. Brown said.

Instead, the two sides signed agreements to work together in areas including commercial law, management training, defense conversion, environment technology and telecommunication.

Mr. Brown's visit was the highest-level visit to China by a U.S. official since relations soured. (AP, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia



Source: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• Japan's upper house of Parliament approved a 5.33 trillion yen (\$53.07 billion) supplementary budget to help carry out a record 14 trillion yen spending package, much of it for public works, to stimulate the economy.

• Reebok International Ltd. received complaints from Muslim leaders because of an advertising campaign featuring the signature of Mohammed Azharuddin, captain of India's cricket team, on a sports shoe. The leaders complain that the ads insult Islam by using the name of Mohammed.

• Sega Enterprises Ltd. and Softbank Corp. will create a joint-venture company, GameExpress, to distribute video-game and personal-computer software and hardware in the United States.

• The Philippines' Supreme Court temporarily stopped the sale of most of the state-owned Manila Hotel to a consortium led by Renong Berhad of Malaysia and including ITT Sheraton Corp. A rival bidder, Manila Prince Hotel, is arguing that locally owned companies should be given priority.

• Taiwan and Macao agreed to establish air links, allowing Air Macao to fly between Taiwan and mainland China with a stopover in the Portuguese colony.

• China, seeking to increase its nuclear-generation capacity to 20,000 megawatts by 2020, will build at least four nuclear power plants in the next five years.

• Thailand approved a plan to reduce its stake in Bangkok Petroleum PLC, a local oil refiner and retailer, to 49 percent from 80 percent, and sell 21 percent to the public.

• LG Chemical Ltd. of South Korea will make cosmetics in China at its joint-venture plant in Zhejiang Province with Second Light Company Group.

AP, AFP, Reuters

CITIC Issues Denial

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — CITIC Pacific Ltd. denied reports Wednesday that its largest shareholder had sold 169 million Hong Kong dollars (\$21.9 million) of shares in the China-backed conglomerate.

Many traders said CITIC Hong Kong (Holdings) Ltd. had sold 7 million shares in CITIC Pacific. CITIC Hong Kong is a unit of China International Trust & Investment Corp.

Separately, Moody's Investors Service Inc. assigned a Baa-2 rating to a \$200 million issue of floating-rate two-year Euronotes issued by CITIC Pacific Finance Ltd. The rating is just above speculative status.

Amway Sets Japan's First Share Repurchase

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Amway Japan Ltd.'s stock rose 8 percent Wednesday after the company announced Japan's first-ever share buyback, posted a sharp rise in annual profit and declared a special dividend.

The company, which markets home- and personal-care products, said it would repurchase 5 million of its own shares to raise shareholders' return on equity and bolster its share price.

Shares in Amway Japan rose 330 yen, to 4,620. At that price, the repurchase would cost the company 23.1 billion yen (\$230 million). The buyback represents more

than 3 percent of the company's 149.6 million shares outstanding.

Analysts said the news was good for shareholders but that Japanese companies would not rush to follow suit before April, when a government tax break for such share repurchases is to take effect.

Japan only recently lifted its ban on buybacks in an effort to revitalize Japan's stock market.

In late June, when the stock market was hovering at three-year lows, Japan pledged to make it easier for companies to buy back their own stock by lifting its ban and freezing taxes on such transactions for two years

beginning in April. Analysts said the ideal buyback candidates were companies with plenty of spare cash, so significant capital expenditure plans and healthy balance sheets.

Amway Japan fills the bill. The company said current, or pretax, profit rose 10.6 percent, to 44.21 billion yen, for the year ended Aug. 31. The company also reported a 13 percent rise in current profit, to 45.35 billion yen, on sales of 177.99 billion yen.

Amway Japan also announced a special dividend of 50 yen a share for the year ended in August, raising the total dividend to 190 yen from 140 yen a year ago.

*"I've just spent
10 nights in the wilderness and I don't have
a home and a hot bed!"*

SERVICE

*"I've just spent
10 nights in the wilderness and I don't have
a home and a hot bed!"*

There are no easy names for the kinds of service we've given our
Cardmembers over the years. Because every day, everywhere around
the world, so many of our Service Representatives have gone beyond the call
helping to solve problems, not just about lost Cards or Travelers Checks, but
about the unpredictable nature of life itself. So whether you're stranded without a
paddle or downtown without a hotel, American Express is there for you, and ready
to be of service. Whatever name you want to give it, just give us a call.

THERE IS ONLY ONE
AMERICAN EXPRESS.

We're out there with them!

At IMD we don't just stand on the dock and wave. For more than 120 leading companies furiously battling the competition, we're a key member of the team - their international learning partner. Together, we identify their current needs, carry out research, and design material for 21 open programs. These range from three days to ten weeks, for executives at every stage of their career and who come from around the world.

PARTNER COMPANIES

Andersen Consulting
Asea Brown Boveri
Astra AB
AT&T
Bank Leu Ltd
Baxter International Inc
Boehringer Ingelheim
British Gas Pic

PARTNER COMPANIES

British Petroleum Company Plc
British Telecommunications Plc
Caterpillar Inc
Ciba-Geigy Ltd
Citicorp
Cost Liebermann Technology Div
Credit Suisse
Daimler-Benz
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Int'l
Dentsu Inc
Digital Equipment Corporation
Du Pont de Nemours Int'l SA
Exxon Corporation
Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd
Holderbank AG
IBM Europe
LEG Group
Mitsui International
National Westminster Bank Plc
Nestle SA
Nokia Corporation
Norisk Hydri AVS
Philips International BV
Raychem Corporation
Sony Europe
Sulzer Brothers Ltd
Swissair
Swiss Bank Corporation
Swiss Volkswagen
Tetra Laval Group
Union Bank of Switzerland

BUSINESS ASSOCIATES

Acei Inc
Aegon The Netherlands
Alcan Aluminum Ltd
Andis & Co
Attisholz Holding Ltd
Barlow Limited
N V Bekaert SA
BICC SA
Boehringer Mannheim Int'l
Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc
British Steel Plc
The Butler Group
Coat Ltd
Compagnie de St Gobain
Danisco
Dow Europe
DSM NV
Eaton Zehnder Int'l Mgmt Cons
Enso-Gutzeit Oy
Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson
Ernst & Young
Eskom
Fiat SpA
Firmenrich SA
Gemini Consulting
General Motors Corporation
Globe Europe Inc
Hafslund Nycomed
Heineken NV
Hewlett-Packard SA
Hilti AG
The Hindujas Group of Companies
Incentive AB
Istra-Holding, D.D.
John A/S
Jumbo Group of Companies
NV Koninklijke KNP BT

BUSINESS ASSOCIATES

Kone Oy
Kvaerner AS
Lafarge Cuyppe
Macrotel Corporation
Metallgesellschaft AG
Merritt Corporation
NCC - Nordic Construction Co. AB
Noritake Co. A/S
Dan Norske Stats
Dridas
Parker Hannifin Corporation
The Peterson Group
Philip Morris
Price Waterhouse
Promobank
Prudential Plc
Publicis Holding SA
Rabobank Nederland
Rister Holding AG
Robeco Group
Rothmans Int'l Tobacco (UK) Ltd
Royal Packaging Ind. Van Lier BV
Saga Petroleum A/S
San Miguel Corporation
Sandoz Basic Industries Corp. (SABIC)
Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS)
Shell Int'l Petroleum Company Ltd
Singapore Airlines Limited
Stena
Stenavikens Enskilda Banken
AB SKF
StatOil
The St. Paul Companies
Swedish Trade Council
Telecom Eireann
Telia
Telia AB
Thomas Water Plc
Total
Transnet Ltd
Velmet Corporation
Vattenfall
Volkswagen AG
AB Volvo
Williamson Major & Co. Ltd
Zurich Insurance Company

If you want to learn more about what a business school working in partnership with industry can offer you in EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, please call Tel: +41 21/618 03 42 Fax: +41 21/618 07 15 E-mail: INFO@IMD.CH Internet address: <http://www.imd.ch/>

Ch. de Bellerive 23, P.O. Box 915 CH-1001 Lausanne, Switzerland

and for information on the IMD MBA, please call +41 21/618 02 98 or fax +41 21/618 07 07

IMD
INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTE FOR
MANAGEMENT
DEVELOPMENT

CONNECT.

WITH ALL THE WORLD NEWS AS IT HAPPENS.

Via the world's most powerful news-gathering network, with a highly distinguished staff of journalists around the globe, all dedicated to offering you an unrivaled international perspective daily.

COLLECT.

UP TO 54% OFF THE NORMAL COVER PRICE - INCLUDING UP TO 2 MONTHS ISSUES FREE OVER A YEAR.

Subscribe to the International Herald Tribune today, and you can collect 2 months of issues free - equivalent to a saving of up to 54% off the cover price on a yearly subscription.

DIRECT.

GUARANTEED DELIVERY EVERY DAY TO YOUR DOOR.

When you subscribe, the International Herald Tribune is guaranteed to be delivered daily, direct to your home or office until the date of renewal.

via the



THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Country/Currency	12 months +2 months FREE	3 months +2 months FREE	1 month +1 year FREE
Austria A. Sch.	6,000	41	1,800
Belgium B. Fr.	14,000	41	4,200
Denmark D. Kr.	3,400	33	1,050
France E. F.	1,950	46	590
Germany D. M.	700	39	210
Great Britain £	210	22	45
Ireland £. Irl.	230	32	68
Italy lire	470,000	54	145,000
Luxembourg L. Fr.	14,000	36	4,200
Netherlands fl.	770	44	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	44	14,000
Spain Pes.	48,000	48	14,500
Land delivery Madrid Pes.	55,000	38	14,500
Sweden Krona S. Kr.	3,100	43	900
Land delivery S. Kr.	3,500	36	1,000
Switzerland S. Fr.	610	48	185
United States \$ US	360	34	115

* Postage and handling included. Postage and handling extra for Canada, fax and toll-free in U.S. Germany or 0130 84 85 85 or fax (069) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.



19-10-95

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune. The subscription term I prefer is:
 12 months (plus 2 free months) 3 months (plus 2 free weeks) Please charge my:
 American Express Diners Club VISA Access MasterCard Eurocard
 Credit card charges will be made in French Francs or current rates.
 Card No: _____ Exp. Date: _____
 Signature: _____
 For business orders, please indicate your VAT No: _____ (GT VAT Number F274732021126)
 Mr/Mrs/Ms Family Name: _____ First Name: _____
 Mailing Address: _____
 City/Code: _____ Country: _____
 Home Tel No: _____ Business Tel No: _____
 I do not wish to receive relevant details from other companies
 Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune
 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France, fax (+33 1) 41 43 92 10
 OR CALL (+33 1) 41 43 92 61
 In Asia, call: (+852) 29 22 11 88, in the USA, call toll-free: 1-800-882-2884
 Offer valid for new subscribers only.

CCD 2

REEBOK: Angel Martinez Wants to Make Rockport a \$1 Billion Brand

Continued from Page 15
 gest break, in 1982. Driving back to San Francisco after an unsuccessful three-week sales trip, he despaired at the lack of interest in Reebok running shoes. The market was saturated, and retailers had no shelf space for soft leather models from this obscure company that Mr. Fireman had bought in England.

He stopped at his wife's exercise class — a new West Coast craze called aerobics. Most of the women were barefoot, and many were complaining about leg and foot injuries.

The proverbial light bulb went on. "Aerobics shoes," Mr. Martinez said to himself.

He took the idea straight to his boss, but Mr. Fireman, who had never heard of aerobics, rejected it.

Undaunted, Mr. Martinez sketched a design for a shoe and called Steve Liggett, head of Reebok's manufacturing, to ask for help. A prototype was quickly

manufactured in East Asia and shipped to Mr. Martinez, who had such confidence in his brainstorm that he said he would have paid for it himself if he could not sway Mr. Fireman.

When he showed the shoe to local aerobics instructors, they loved it. Mr. Fireman continued to resist, until Mr. Martinez sent a box filled with thousands of orders.

Once on board, Mr. Fireman made a huge bet, ordering 32,000 pairs of what were dubbed Reebok Freestyles. The soft leather and distinct comfort struck a chord.

After a week of sluggish sales, Mr. Martinez thought up a promotion that offered, with each purchase, two weeks free at a class with Richard Simmons, the host of a television exercise show.

The shoes sold out within days, and a vast market was born. Reebok's sales soared from \$3.5 million in 1982 to \$1.4

billion by 1987, almost totally because of the aerobics shoes.

"We gave women the first-ever athletic shoe to call their own," Mr. Martinez says. "It became a badge for them."

Whether he can create that same badge at Rockport remains to be seen.

At Rockport, Mr. Martinez is putting style first, scaling down the company's clumsy trademark Vibram sole shoes. In a company whose shoes rarely sold for more than \$100, he is pushing men's dress shoes for \$230.

Just three years after selling its first women's shoes, the company is making a big push in that market. Mr. Martinez expects half his shoes to be women's models by the end of next year, up from 30 percent now.

For Mr. Martinez, the risk is that he might get too "creative" and dilute Rockport's reputation as a no-nonsense, high-quality shoe.

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

TRADE NASDAQ STOCKS FOR \$35 COMMISSION.

JB OXFORD & CO. established 1983 is a leading discount broker handling in excess of 10,000 trades per day. Through our Representative Offices in Switzerland investors can now buy or sell NASDAQ stocks for \$35 commission. Call for further details.

JB OXFORD & COMPANY

TELEPHONE
(41) 61 279 8870

SURGE TRADING S.A. FOREX & FUTURES BROKERS

surge trading **THE SWISS DIFFERENCE**
21-23 Rue du Clôs, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel: (41) 22-700251 Fax: (41) 22-700261
24/24 HOURS DESK - SEE CN-TEST PAGE 695

IFEXCO S.A. FOREX BROKERS

THE RELIABLE PARTNER

GENERAL: 41 22/849 74 11
24/24 DEALERS: 41 22/849 74 45
FAX: 41 22/700 19 13
REUTERS: IFEX

THE BEST SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY
International Foreign Exchange Corporation S.A.
86 Bte Route de Frontenex
1208 GENEVA - Switzerland

For further details
on how to place your listing contact:

WILL NICHOLSON in London

Tel: (44) 71 836 48 02

Fax: (44) 71 240 2254

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

COMPLIMENTARY REPORTS

Dynamic Techniques of a Professional Currency Trader
These comprehensive reports are mandatory reading for all Investors trading, or contemplating trading today's currency markets. Futures to Forax, subjective fundamental to objective technical, self directed to management. Mr. Catranis and his staff have reviewed it all.

EXECUTION FROM \$12 PER RT TRADE

To receive your free reports and our service guide call toll-free.

Switzerland 155-7233 U.K. 0800-96-6632

Germany 0130-82-9666 France 0590-2246

Belgium 0800-1-5888 Denmark 8001-6132

Netherlands 06-022-0657 Greece 00-900-11-921-3013

America toll free +714-499-8136 (fax) +714-499-8131 (voice)

America 011-510-800-659-7028 (tel) 800-859-7028 (fax)

PETER CATRANIS SENIOR CURRENCY TRADER

Mr. Catranis is an 18 year veteran currency trader. He has authored numerous publications and software programs for beginners and experts alike. He has researched, hundreds of currency programs and transacted billions of dollars in real-time trade. Currently he is accepting a limited number of new accounts. Account minimum \$10,000 to \$5,000,000 USD, depending on the program.

FOREX CAPITAL MANAGEMENT Excellence in confidential trading services.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange Center 30 S. Wacker Dr. 61912, Chicago IL, 60606, U.S.A.

SPECIALIZED FUTURES AND CASH TRADING SERVICES FOR THE INSTITUTIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL INVESTOR

Custom portfolios, direct order desks, one-on-one assistance with establishing market positions through dedicated brokers. Internet services.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Big wheels get more out of it.

As regular readers of this newspaper, you tell us that you enjoy the 30 minutes you spend engrossed in it!

You also appear to like driving. On average, your car is worth over US\$31,000. In fact 210,538 of you have two or more cars in the household.*

It's convincing evidence that both you and the leading car companies who advertise with us get more out of the International Herald Tribune.

For summaries of the surveys from which these facts are taken, please call, in Europe, James McLeod on (33-1) 41 43 93 81; in Asia, Andrew Thomas on (65) 223 6478; in the Americas, Richard Lynch on (212) 752 3890.

Sources: *VIVA Survey '92/ '93. *Reader Survey '94.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

الراحل من العالم

SPORTS

European Cup: The Elite Starts To Take Control

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The European elite asserted themselves on Wednesday as the Champions League, the group stage of the Champions Cup, reached halfway.

Real Madrid scored six goals against Ferencvaros of Hungary. Juventus scored three in the first 25 minutes against Glasgow Rangers before easing off. Spartak Moscow, on the other hand, started slowly but scored four in the last half hour to beat Rosenborg of Norway 4-2. Ajax, the holders, strolled to an easy win over Grasshopper of Zurich.

Porto 0, Panathinaikos 1: The Greek champions played for most of the game with 10 men in Oporto yet still gained a win that puts them two points clear of Porto and Nantes at the top of Group A with a game in hand.

The Greeks, who had come to defend, were left with 10 men after striker Alex Alexoudis, who had already been booked, was given his second yellow card in the 35th minute for faking a foul in the penalty area.

The only goal came in the 41st minute when winger Dimitris Markos dribbled across the edge of the penalty area before curling a wicked left-foot shot that Porto's keeper Vitor Baia touched but could not stop.

Panathinaikos play Aalborg, who have lost both their games, next week.

Nantes 3, Aalborg 1: Aalborg, replacements for Dynamo Kiev, banned for a match-fixing attempt, fell behind to a goal by Nicolas Ouedec in the fifth minute.

Aalborg fought their way back into the game in the first minute of the second half when Jan Petersen neatly volleyed home a cross from the right.

Nantes, with only one point from their first two matches, scored 10 minutes later through Reynald Peters after good work by Japhet N'Doram and Ouedec. Ouedec, only recently back after four months out, also set up the third goal for Pole Roman Kosecki in the 75th minute.

Rosenborg 2, Spartak Moscow 4: Substitute Valery Kechinov hit two as Spartak Moscow turned on the style in the second half to come back from two goals down with four goals in the last 30 minutes.

Legia Warsaw 1, Blackburn Rovers 0:

Jerzy Podborski's 25th minute was enough to give Legia Warsaw the win and condemn Blackburn Rovers' humiliation in European competition.

The loss was the third straight for the English Premier League champions. Blackburn pressed in the second half and played some of its best soccer of the Champions League season but couldn't break through.

Forwards Alan Shearer and Chris Sutton had chances but did not score.

Blackburn laid siege to the



PSV Eindhoven's Stan Valckx was upended by Tony Yeboah of Leeds, but Eindhoven won the UEFA Cup match, 5-3.

Legia goal at the end but in a hectic finish, Sotton narrowly failed to beat Polish keeper Maciej Szczesny.

Juventus 4, Rangers 1: Fabrizio Ravanelli scored two fine goals as Juventus trounced an injury-depleted Glasgow Rangers 4-1. Juventus have won all three of their Champions League games.

Rangers, without injured England midfielder Paul Gascoigne, played most of the second half with just 10 men after Alex Cleland was sent off in the 55th minute for violet play. Juventus were without Gianni Vialli.

Ravanelli, rampaged home a free-kick in the 15th minute after he set up the second, for Antonio Cioffi two minutes later. Alessandro Del Piero made it 3-0 with a 23rd-minute free-kick.

Ajax 3, Grasshopper 0: European Cup holders Ajax cruised to a comfortable victory over the Swiss champions in Amsterdam.

Ajax stretched their unbeaten European Cup run to 14 games

with an ease which at times bordered on complacency, particularly in the first half.

Patrick Kluivert opened the scoring with a dazzling strike in the 10th minute rapping the ball home off the underside of the bar. Kluivert added his second in the 68th minute then Finidi George put the outcome well beyond Grasshopper with an 87th-minute goal.

Real Madrid 6, Ferencvaros 1: Real Madrid, second behind Ajax in Group D, easily defeated the Hungarian league team Ferencvaros 6-1, the highlight of which was a hat-trick by young striker Raul Gonzalez Blanco.

Raul scored two goals in a minute in the first half and a third near the end as Real brushed aside the Hungarian champions.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Oilers' Goaltender Upstages the Devils

The Associated Press

There was another great goaltending performance at the Meadowlands, and this time it was out by Martin Brodeur.

Brodeur, who led the New Jersey Devils to the Stanley Cup last season and was largely responsible for their 4-0 National Hockey League start this season, was overshadowed in his own building by Edmonton's Bill Ranford on Tuesday night.

The result was a 3-1 victory

NHL HIGHLIGHTS

for the Oilers, which broke a 16-game winning streak for the Devils that had extended from last season's playoffs through the preseason and into the early weeks of the 1995-96 season.

"We could have played for two days and I don't think we would have scored, and they would have gotten more goals," said the Devils' coach, Jacques Lemaire, whose team outscored opponents 16-5 in winning its first four games. "That's exactly the way I see it. We were not scheduled to win this game."

Ranford made 38 saves to help the Oilers win their first game after four losses.

Tuesday night's loss prevented the Devils from tying an NHL record for most victories at the start of a season by the defending Stanley Cup champion. Ottawa started with a 5-0 record in the 1920-21 season after winning the Cup, while Edmonton did the same in 1983-86.

Rangers 5, Islanders 1: Glenn Healy and Ray Ferraro, two former members of the Islanders, each had big nights as the visiting Rangers beat their

metropolitan area rivals.

Healy made 22 saves and Ferraro triggered a four-goal burst in the first and second periods.

Brian Leetch and Pat Verbeek had power-play goals, and Sergei Nemchinov and Doug Lister also scored for the Rangers.

Maple Leafs 7, Sharks 2: In Toronto, Mike Gartner and Sergio Mornesse each had two goals as the Maple Leafs finally got their power play untracked.

Toronto's power-play unit, successful only four times in 29 chances before the game, scored twice in three attempts in the first period, including the opening goal of the period. The Maple Leafs scored four power-play goals in five chances overall.

Blackhawks 6, Panthers 3: Gary Suter scored two goals, including the game winner, as Chicago ended Florida's four-game winning streak.

Murray Craven and Sergei Krivokrasov each had a goal and an assist for the visiting Blackhawks, who blew three one-goal leads before being able to put away the Panthers with a three-goal third period.

Red Wings 3, Flames 3: In Detroit, Darren McCarty scored twice to help the Red Wings extend their unbeaten streak to five games.

The game was tied 3-3 going into the third, and the winless Flames (0-2-3) outshot Detroit 13-4 in the period, but couldn't beat Chris Osgood.

The Red Wings (3-1-2) had the best chance of overtime, but Trevor Kidd stopped Slava Kozlov, and the rebound was finally cleared after the puck was in the goal mouth.

SIDELINES

Grand National Star Red Rum Dies

LONDON (Reuters) — Triple Grand National winner Red Rum died on Wednesday at the age of 30 and was buried by the winning post of the world's most famous steeplechase.

The gelding, one of Britain's best loved racehorses, was found in a distressed state in his stable and humanely put down.

Red Rum was the only horse ever to win the Grand National three times — in 1973, '74 and '77. He was second in 1975 and '76.

NHL Jets to Move to Minneapolis

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (AP) — The Winnipeg Jets, who joined the North American National Hockey League in 1979, have sold to a group in the United States and will leave the city after the season.

Barry Shenkaw, principal owner of the Jets, said Wednesday the team has been purchased by the investors Richard Burke of Minneapolis and Steven Gluckstein of New York.

Negotiations have been ongoing between Burke and Minneapolis officials to bring the Jets to Minneapolis, which lost the North Stars a few years ago to Dallas. There was no indication how much the group paid for the Jets. Shenkaw said in a statement Burke and Gluckstein have no plans to change personnel. The move would be the second in as many years by a Canadian club to an American city. The Quebec Nordiques this year relocated to Denver and became the Avalanche.

For the Record

Coach Jacques Demers and General Manager Serge Savard were fired by the Montreal Canadiens, who have lost all of their National Hockey League games this season. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	4	0	0	8	64	63
New Jersey	4	1	0	8	63	64
Florida	4	1	0	8	64	64
N.Y. Rangers	3	2	0	6	58	54
Toronto	1	3	1	3	12	18
N.Y. Islanders	0	4	1	1	11	24
Northeast Division						
Hartford	4	0	0	8	15	9
Boston	2	2	2	6	18	22
Pittsburgh	2	2	1	5	20	16
Montreal	1	3	0	4	18	22
Buffalo	1	3	0	4	22	22
Montreal	0	4	0	0	4	20
Western Conference						
Central Division						
Philadelphia	3	1	2	8	64	64
New Jersey	3	1	0	8	63	64
Chicago	2	2	1	7	23	25
St. Louis	3	2	0	7	23	25
Calgary	2	3	0	4	22	22
Edmonton	1	3	0	2	11	13
Toronto	2	2	0	4	22	22
Pacific Division						
Los Angeles	2	0	2	6	20	17
Colorado	2	2	1	5	16	20
Vancouver	1	1	2	4	17	20
Calgary	0	2	1	3	17	20
Edmonton	1	3	0	2	11	13
San Jose	0	3	1	1	17	24
TUESDAY'S RESULTS						
Edmonton	1	2	0	3	6	5
New Jersey	1	2	0	3	6	5
First Period: E-Morand 1 (Thielsen). Second Period: E-McCarty 2 (Thielsen, F). S-Godfret 1 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 1 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 2 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 3 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 4 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 5 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 6 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 7 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 8 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 9 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 10 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 11 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 12 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 13 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 14 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 15 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 16 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 17 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 18 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 19 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 20 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 21 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 22 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 23 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 24 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 25 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 26 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 27 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 28 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 29 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 30 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 31 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 32 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 33 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 34 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 35 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 36 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 37 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 38 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 39 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 40 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 41 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 42 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 43 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 44 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 45 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 46 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 47 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 48 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 49 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 50 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 51 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 52 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 53 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 54 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 55 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 56 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 57 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 58 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 59 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 60 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 61 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 62 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 63 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 64 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 65 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 66 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 67 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 68 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 69 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 70 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 71 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 72 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 73 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 74 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 75 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 76 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 77 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 78 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 79 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 80 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 81 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 82 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 83 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 84 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 85 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 86 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 87 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 88 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 89 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 90 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 91 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 92 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 93 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 94 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 95 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 96 (Hodgson). T-Godfret 97 (Hodgson). T-Godfret						

Graf's Mask Falls As She Loses One For Her Father

By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune

BRIGHTON, England — Suddenly her problems seemed very real. The only way most of us know world No. 1 Steffi Graf is by the tennis theater she provides, clinically and with little editorial comment. Then on Wednesday she lost to somebody named Marian Swardt.

The score was 6-2, 4-6, 6-1. Six to one. Her opponent was ranked 54th in the world, the lowest of the 17 players who have beaten Graf in the last 10 years. The opponent, a large woman, had not played much this year while recuperating from shoulder surgery two years ago.

Not so long after her problems had been made clear, Graf said, "I think she is the best woman player I have ever played against."

A few listeners reacted as if Graf had just pleaded guilty to tax evasion. Just so there was no doubt, Graf said, "I said that she was the best woman who has ever played against me."

Better than Monica Seles? Chris Evert? Marian de Swardt, a 24-year-old South African, winner of \$364,136 lifetime, was better than Martina Navratilova?

"I'm talking about the first one and a half sets," Graf said in slight retreat. "I'm not talking about the end."

She was trying to rationalize the irrational result in the language of tennis. This, as Freud might have said, was about her father.

Peter Graf has been living in a prison cell in Mannheim, Germany, since early August, suspected of hiding — with some official permission, maybe — huge chunks of the enormous salary that he began driving his daughter to win when she was 4. This month Graf was questioned by investigators for seven hours.

There has been speculation in Germany that she will be arrested. It is being said that Graf wasn't aware of her father's tax schemes, which is more than possible. Nevertheless, she is out what her game has always pledged her to be: a professional unaffected by the life she has been able to keep private.

"No, I think I was really on the court today," Graf said when asked, essentially, to admit that she is worried. "There is nothing I can blame it on, nothing at all."

But it must have been upsetting that one of her major sponsors, Opel, withdrew its \$1.2 million in annual support this week.

"It's not 'withdraw,'" Graf said, the only time she was filed during a 10-minute

group interview. "It ends this year after 10 years. They are not continuing it, which happens with sponsors."

"Definitely, we feel really bad for her," De Swardt said. "I don't know if I could play tennis if what was going on with her was going on with me. I respect her for playing now, and I think the majority of players feel really sorry for her and what she's going through. We're trying to give her words of support, to let her know we're there for her, and that this whole nightmare will blow over soon."

Perhaps the most dramatic aspect of the afternoon was how quickly — in just 87 minutes of play — the two players became familiar to those watching. The setting was hardly comfortable — muffled acoustics, grimly yellowing fluorescent lights, and a huge black curtain along one side of the court. Another match was being played in the same room, though few of the 2,000 or so here were paying any attention.

Before the match, De Swardt complained about the camera flashes that chase celebrities everywhere. She was buoyed by the memory of her three-set loss to Graf at Wimbledon three years ago, but everyone else knew better: Graf had won 30 straight matches at the Brighton International and six titles.

But the first point was an ace by De Swardt. In the sixth game Graf double-faulted twice as De Swardt broke her in love. De Swardt won seven consecutive games, going a break up in the second set.

Suddenly, although she might have looked ordinary, she was playing enviable tennis — smiling at Graf after an exchange of winners off the net. However, for those familiar with the German way, this cast the fourth game of the second set as the probable turning point in Graf's favor.

Women's tennis is all about Steffi Graf and Monica Seles. It is in orbit around them. Young people are excited by the Raptors, as the franchise is called. Isiah Thomas, the former Detroit Pistons star who is the Raptors' general manager, is mobbed by children whenever he appears in public.

But there is some concern that the cool, distant culture of Canada is not ready for in-your-face professional basketball.

As every school child in Canada knows, a Canadian invented basketball, in 1891, and the game has not been forgotten. Young people are excited by the Raptors, as the franchise is called. Isiah Thomas, the former Detroit Pistons star who is the Raptors' general manager, is mobbed by children whenever he appears in public.

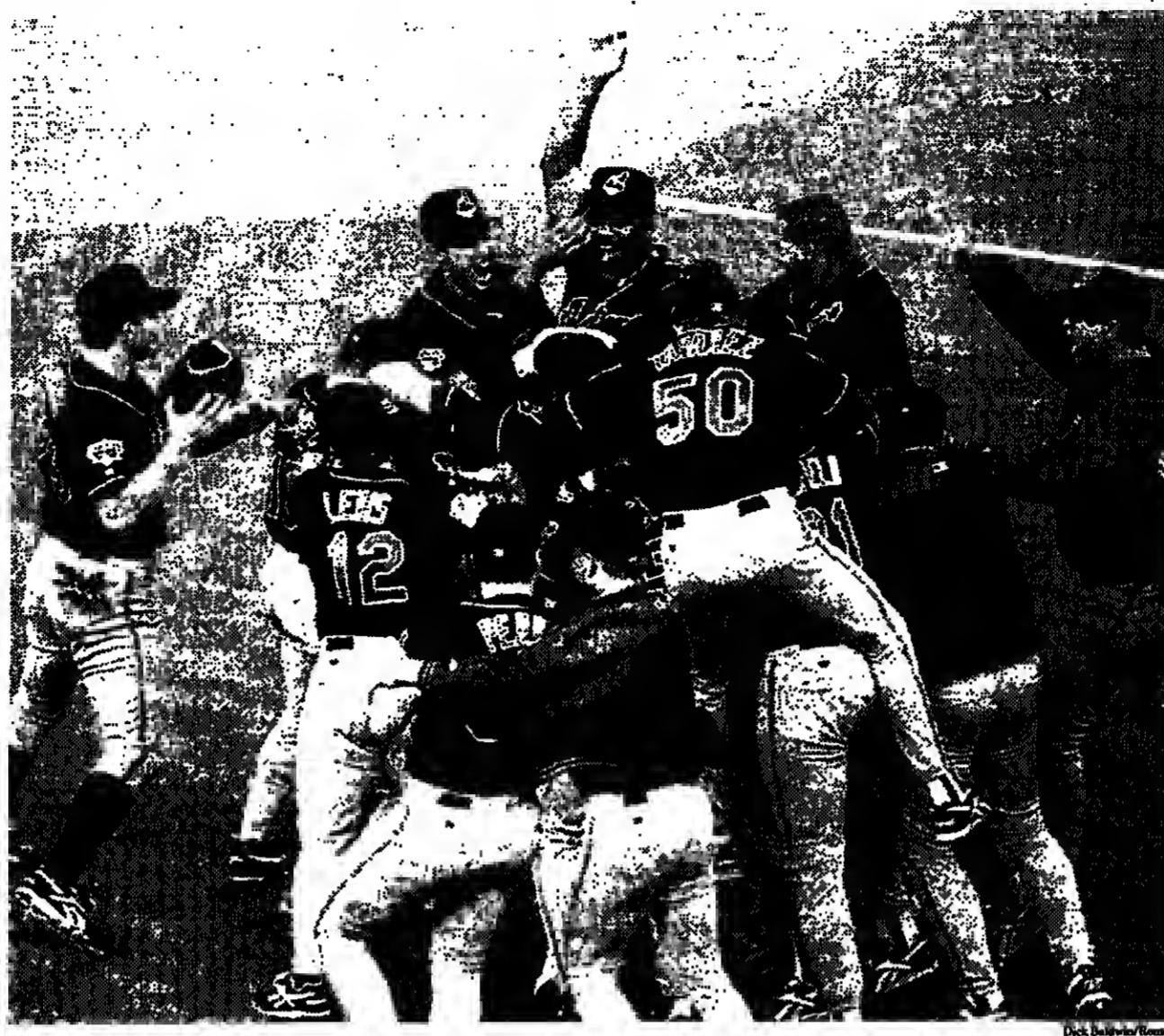
But there is some concern that the cool, distant culture of Canada is not ready for in-your-face professional basketball.

Whether the Raptors succeed or fail will depend in part on how Canadians adapt to the blitzkrieg that is pro hoops these days.

Canadians often hold themselves aloof from things that are too American, and love is more American than the current incarnation of the NBA, with its flash, stars and braggadocio.

When the Raptors guard Damon Stoudamire, fresh out of the University of Arizona, told a Toronto press conference recently that he planned on being

Behind Martinez, Indians March Into the Series



The Indians celebrated not only the 4-0 victory over Seattle, but the franchise's first trip to the World Series since 1954.

Yo, Toronto! This Is In-Your-Face Hoops

By Anne Swanson
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Less than three weeks before Toronto's new National Basketball Association team begins its first season, ticket sales are soaring, corporate sponsors are lining up and logoed merchandise is selling around the world.

As every school child in Canada knows, a Canadian invented basketball, in 1891, and the game has not been forgotten. Young people are excited by the Raptors, as the franchise is called. Isiah Thomas, the former Detroit Pistons star who is the Raptors' general manager, is mobbed by children whenever he appears in public.

But there is some concern that the cool, distant culture of Canada is not ready for in-your-face professional basketball.

Whether the Raptors succeed or fail will depend in part on how Canadians adapt to the blitzkrieg that is pro hoops these days.

Canadians often hold themselves aloof from things that are too American, and love is more American than the current incarnation of the NBA, with its flash, stars and braggadocio.

When the Raptors guard Damon Stoudamire, fresh out of the University of Arizona, told a Toronto press conference recently that he planned on being

the NBA's rookie of the year and mentioned the "greatesness" he had achieved at the high school level, Canadian reporters were taken aback.

"We happen to like our athletic heroes to sport a convincing degree of modesty," wrote the columnist Mary Ormsby in the Toronto Star. "The NBA's trash-talking element and the glorification of self — no matter how brutally honest those feelings actually are — will be a hard sell here."

"I don't know if this town is ready for Generation X basketball players; they're 'Attitude City,'" said Sam Guha, who does basketball commentary on CBC radio. "A lot of hockey fans here think it's a lot of squeaking shoes and last-minute wins and pitiful cases."

"It may not be sport, exactly, but it is definitely entertainment," commented Maclean's, Canada's national newsmagazine, after February's All

Star game in Phoenix. Even the nature of basketball is un-Canadian. In ice hockey, individuality is minimal; pads and helmets mask identity. In basketball, players are a lot larger and clothes are a lot smaller.

It's a very sensual sport," said David Peterson, former premier of Ontario and now board

chairman of the Raptors. "You can touch 'em, feel 'em, smell 'em. You're quite removed in basketball, players are a lot smaller."

"It's a very sensual sport," said David Peterson, former premier of Ontario and now board

The NBA's trash-talking element and the glorification of self will be a hard sell here.

chainman of the Raptors. "You can touch 'em, feel 'em, smell 'em. You're quite removed in basketball, players are a lot smaller."

"It's a very sensual sport," said David Peterson, former premier of Ontario and now board

chairman of the Raptors. "You can touch 'em, feel 'em, smell 'em. You're quite removed in basketball, players are a lot smaller."

Whether it was playing hoops with his cousins or watching the 1972 championship final between the Los Angeles Lakers and New York Knicks, Biyote grew up on basketball.

He played for his high school team in Toronto, then attended the University of Indiana. He was there in 1981, the year the Hoosiers won the NCAA final — led by Thomas. He and his partners are betting an estimated \$28 million, including a \$125 million franchise fee, that the rest of Toronto will convert to the game once people see the show the Raptors have to offer.

"It may not be sport, exactly, but it is definitely entertainment," commented Maclean's, Canada's national newsmagazine, after February's All

Star game in Phoenix. Even the nature of basketball is un-Canadian. In ice hockey, individuality is minimal; pads and helmets mask identity. In basketball, players are a lot larger and clothes are a lot smaller.

"It's a very sensual sport," said David Peterson, former premier of Ontario and now board

chairman of the Raptors. "You can touch 'em, feel 'em, smell 'em. You're quite removed in basketball, players are a lot smaller."

"It's a very sensual sport," said David Peterson, former premier of Ontario and now board

chairman of the Raptors. "You can touch 'em, feel 'em, smell 'em. You're quite removed in basketball, players are a lot smaller."

"It's a very sensual sport," said David Peterson, former premier of Ontario and now board

chairman of the Raptors. "You can touch 'em, feel 'em, smell 'em. You're quite removed in basketball, players are a lot smaller."

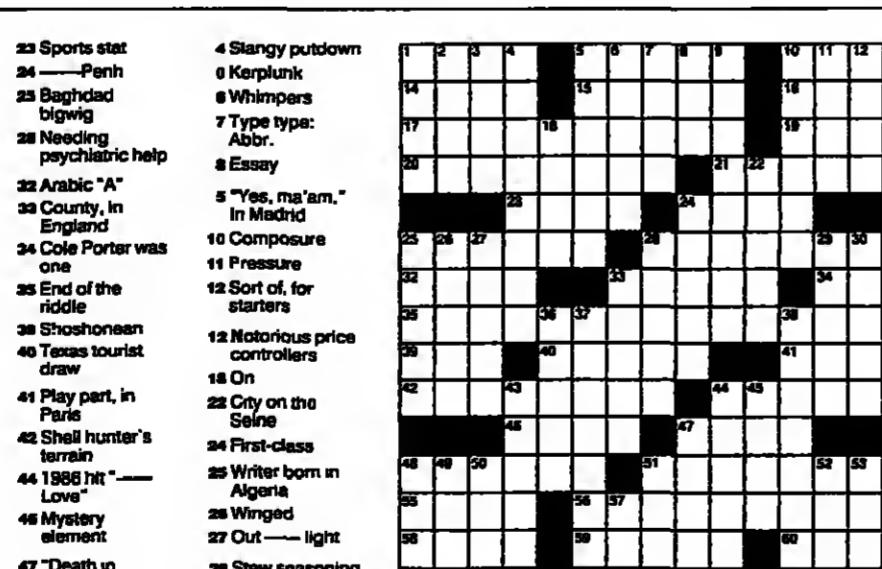
"It's a very sensual sport," said David Peterson, former premier of Ontario and now board

chairman of the Raptors. "You can touch 'em, feel 'em, smell 'em. You're quite removed in basketball, players are a lot smaller."

"It's a very sensual sport," said David Peterson, former premier of Ontario and now board

chairman of the Raptors. "You can touch 'em, feel 'em, smell 'em. You're quite removed in basketball, players are a lot smaller."

CROSSWORD



ART BUCHWALD

O.J. Party, Anyone?

WASHINGTON — "O.J. Inc. What can I do for you?"

"I want a hot guest — something different — for my daughter's wedding. Do you have any prosecutors available?"

"I'm sorry — all our prosecutors are taken for a Halloween party in Malibu. Would you like to rent a DNA expert from New Jersey who found blood in the spare tire of the Bronco?"

"No, this is a high-class wedding, and I want to impress my guests. Could you get me Judge Ito to perform the ceremony?"

"He's not available. He's in the process of writing a book. I might suggest one of the defense attorneys. They are excellent witnesses, and if someone objects to the marriage they will gladly jump in and yell, 'Question irrelevant!'"

"How much would a defense lawyer cost?"

"Six hundred dollars an



hour, but I assure you the bride and groom will never forget them."

"Who else is for hire?"

"Mark Fuhrman happens to be free that weekend."

"I'm not certain he would fit the bill. He might use a letter from the alphabet that would offend them."

"That is all we have for the weekend. Everyone who was involved with the case is either out on the lecture circuit, writing a book, developing a TV series or preparing to be on the Tom Brokaw show. If you want a junior for the weekend, the only one I could come up with is an alternate. What we're dealing with is pure, unadulterated fame."

□

"What about Kato? Could we get him to be our best man?"

"I believe he is available. What else did you want him to do?"

"I thought during the cake-cutting ceremony he could tell us about the thump, thump, thump he heard in the night."

"I'll have to check with him. By the way, we are also representing the expert lawyers hired by all the networks to tell the public what was going on in the jury room."

"I'm afraid they're overexposed. Look, this is my only daughter's wedding, and I want to make it something special. What would it cost me to get the GUY?"

"The man himself?"

"Throw out a figure — any figure."

"He's not doing weddings. He can fill Madison Square Garden right now. Forget him, because I can't offer him at this time."

"O.K., I'll hire one prosecutor, one defense attorney and a glove expert. They can mingle with my guests, but they can't dance with them."

For Safety, a Gift To the Berlin Subway

Reuters

BERLIN — An 85-year-old man who thought Berlin's public transport system was hazardous, left 5 million Deutsche marks (\$3.54 million) in his will to the transport authorities for safety improvements, the city authorities said.

The man, who had no immediate family, was convinced that traveling by public transport in Berlin was dangerous, particularly in the evening, a spokesman said.

The man, who had no immediate family, was convinced that traveling by public transport in Berlin was dangerous, particularly in the evening, a spokesman said.

POSTCARD

Students Turn Backs on Yale's Hallowed Dorms

By Jonathan Rabinovitz
New York Times Service

NEWHAVEN, Connecticut — With their ornate neo-Gothic towers, gilded courtyards and oak-paneled dining halls, the dormitories here at Yale have come to epitomize a certain ideal of what college life should be like: "A stage set made in Hollywood for a musical about Oxford," the British magazine *Punch* wrote of the campus.

For more than a half century, the 12 residential colleges — the undergraduate living quarters — have been viewed as much more than dormitories. These intimate communities of 400 to 500 students, who dine, study and party together, are touted by university officials as the centerpiece of the Yale experience.

So why, in 1995, are hundreds of them

fleeing these hallowed dorms to live on their own in New Haven, a troubled city that prospective freshmen often cite as a reason to go to Harvard?

"If we were to put in three words why people move off campus, it would be 'food, food, food,'" said Tim Randall, a junior. To make dorm life bearable, he equipped the patio outside his room with a Weber grill and hot tub. "This is terrible," moaned another student, as he showed a visitor his dorm room. "I'm 20 years old and I'm sharing a room with a bunk bed."

"I've talked with some students who are going off campus for cable television," remarked Richard C. Levin, Yale's president, adding that this was a minority.

There is one singular explanation for the exodus, but this year, a record number, about 290 of the 5,100 undergraduates, have

moved off campus, up almost 70 percent from the roughly 530 living outside the college five years ago. Students and university officials point out that rising Yale board prices — accounting for \$6,630 of the \$27,630 term bill — have coincided with a sharp drop in New Haven rents. While some dorms have become rundown, the neighborhoods surrounding Yale have been redeveloped and appear to have become safer. At the same time, students seem to be less tolerant of doubling up in a small bedroom and living without the latest amenities.

Yale is not alone in experiencing this exodus. The percentage of undergraduates living off campus nationally has increased to 85 percent from 80 percent five years ago, said Barbara Jacoby, director of the National Clearinghouse for Commuter Programs, based at the University of Maryland.

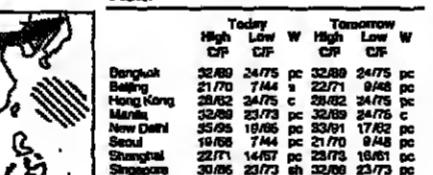
WEATHER

Europe

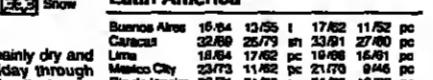
Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



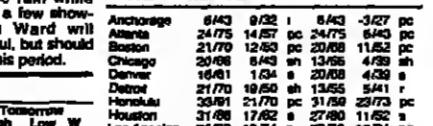
Asia



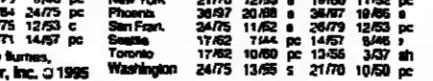
Latin America



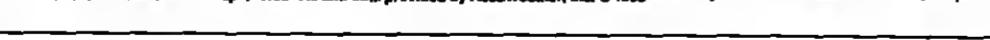
North America



Africa



Middle East



Oceania



Legend: s-sunny, c-partly cloudy, c-dirty, t-torrential rain, m-mist, s-snow, b-blizzard, h-hurricane. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1995

French Comedian Makes It Big Against All Odds.

By Sharon Waxman
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Whoa Mimie Mathy appeared in her first TV variety show in 1992, the critics were nonplussed. Some were positively vicious, like one who called her "a deformed gnome" and remarked that "people like that" should not be on television. Mathy responded with a vicious comment of her own, regretting in a letter that concentration camps no longer existed, since if they did "I would never run the risk of meeting you." She signed it, "The deformed gnome."

At 1.3 meters (4 feet 4 inches) takes a resolutely headstrong approach to her career. Refusing to regard her dwarf physique as a handicap, she seems to be genuinely untroubled. Indeed, her comedy sketches do not mock her height,

supposed to be promoting me — said, "But we can't put her on TV." He was fired, and Mathy soon won a slot on a nightly comedy program, which turned out to be her big break.

Mathy laughs at the memory, as she laughs off all the hurtful episodes in her life. This isn't a defense mechanism; she seems to be genuinely untroubled. Indeed, her comedy sketches do not mock her height,

"But since I'm like this, that's it. I just accept it."

which would be an easy laugh. Instead she jokes about the everyday hassles and dreams of any ordinary person. Which she insists is.

"People say to me, 'Come on, you must cry all the time when you go home. You must be miserable.' No, no, please," she says, shaking her head. "Come on, I'm earning a good living, I'm doing what I love. O.K., I haven't met the man of my life, but I . . . I'm alive. I'm surrounded by love." She pauses. "Sometimes I cry, but no more than anyone else."

Mathy would look like an incredibly typical French person had she not been born with achondroplasia, a congenital bone disorder that stunted her growth, leaving her with thick, disproportioned limbs. The condition, however, did nothing to repress her exuberance.

Mathy has a broad grin that lights up her face often. "If I had the choice, I'm sure I would have chosen to be 1.3 meters. I'd have been Claudia Schiffer," she says. "But since I'm like this, that's it. I just accept it."

It has never occurred to her to live any other way. "I don't have any 'special friends' because I am as I am," she says. "Making ghettos is the most dangerous thing. When you go outside on the street, everyone is different."

This attitude is no doubt the result of growing up in a family that made her adapt to the world. Mathy's work-

ing class parents from Lyon had two more children after their first daughter, both girls, both normal. They treated all three equally; Mathy went to the same school, was assigned the same chores and got the same disciplinary treatment as her sisters.

But this upbringing has resulted in some contradictions. Mathy admits that she feels very uncomfortable around others of her size. Undersize men don't interest her, and when "little people" support groups call asking her to lecture, she turns them down. "I deliver my message by doing what I do," she says. "A psychologist would probably have a lot to say about this, but I have to be around normal people to feel good."

Even more striking, Mathy says in an autobiography published last year that she would abort a pregnancy if the fetus had her condition. She writes: "I do not have the strength to confront the reproach of a child who would blame me for bringing him into this world."

But Mathy does not have much time to ponder her own contradictions, since she has to run to rehearsal. It is the opening night of her one-woman show, an act that she will take all over France.

To see her onstage is to watch a pro.

She has the timing, the agility, the ease and presence of a natural comic.

This has come with years of hard work. As a teenager, Mathy spent her summers volunteering in the evening revue at the campgrounds where her family spent its vacations, and in her late teens was hired there. After a couple of years of studying economics (to please her parents), she won a much coveted spot at an acting school in Nice, run by the singer Michel Fugain. There she learned to refine her talent, participating in all the courses, including three hours of dance class a day. "It was hard to look at myself in the mirror," she says.

"But Fugain kept saying, 'Look at yourself. Look, look, look. Accept. You don't move like the others, but they don't move like you, either.'"

Fugain brought Mathy to Paris in 1982 in a showcase of his top students and introduced her to people in the

business, including a producer who agreed to finance a one-woman show in a Parisian cafe-theater. She was 25 and on her way.

But as successful as she was, Mathy was still fighting stereotypes. Most of the television scripts she received were insane slapstick comedies, roles in which she would have had to be constantly running to catch up with people or jumping up to reach the phone. She considered these only a step above the evil dwarf roles

played by the actor Pierrot in the

1950s. Still, Mathy believes that she has contributed to changing attitudes, however slightly.

"There are ridiculous barriers here that haven't fallen," she says. "I spent 10 years imposing my personality, saying, 'Take me or leave me.' Now I have people asking to work with me. . . . I get letters from people saying,

"Thank you, I never knew how to talk to this person in my building," or 'I'm so ugly.' I have so many complexes. . . . People see that if I can do it, why can't they?"



Mimie Mathy overcame critics' barbs to succeed as an entertainer.

business, including a producer who agreed to finance a one-woman show in a Parisian cafe-theater. She was 25 and on her way.

But as successful as she was, Mathy was still fighting stereotypes.

Most of the television scripts she received were insane slapstick comedies, roles in which she would have had to be constantly running to catch up with people or jumping up to reach the phone. She considered these only a step above the evil dwarf roles

played by the actor Pierrot in the

1950s. Still, Mathy believes that she has contributed to changing attitudes, however slightly.

"There are ridiculous barriers here that haven't fallen," she says. "I spent 10 years imposing my personality, saying, 'Take me or leave me.' Now I have people asking to work with me. . . . I get letters from people saying,

"Thank you, I never knew how to talk to this person in my building," or 'I'm so ugly.' I have so many complexes. . . . People see that if I can do it, why can't they?"

PEOPLE



BADGE OF HONOR — Elizabeth Hurley, the Estée Lauder model, receiving a pin for breast cancer awareness from Evelyn Lauder in New York. The two later attended a fundraising event for breast cancer research.

paper reported. Frederik will graduate from basic training Nov. 3. Army spokesman said he received no special treatment during his military service, although he was unlikely to continue as a professional frogman.

O.J. Simpson was spotted playing golf in Panama City Beach, Florida, with his girlfriend, Paula Barbieri, looking on. It was the first confirmed Simpson sighting since he was acquitted Oct. 3 in the slayings of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and a friend, Ronald L. Goldman.

Dr. Joycelyn Elders' outspokenness cost her her job as surgeon general, but it helped her find a new one as the host of a morning talk show on KSYW in Little Rock, Arkansas, and WE'RE in Cleveland. "Everybody else has been defining Joycelyn Elders for the past five or six years, but on this show I hope to define the Joycelyn Elders I know and make people know

who I am and what I'm about," Elders said.

Barbara Bush's no-nonsense grit has been officially recognized. The former first lady was awarded the Freedom Forum's "Free Spirit Award" for her work on literacy. She said her husband, George, was "a tad amused. He's been telling me for years to calm that free spirit down."

Alice Cooper, who says he took up golf to fight an alcohol addiction, now carries a 5-handicap and sports an image far removed from his days as a wild-eyed, mask-wearing rock singer. Then, he says, rock singers couldn't admit to playing golf. "I mean, your dad golfed," Cooper said.

Young Tae Kim, 31, and Jung Hun Park, 24, both of South Korea, have scaled Mount Everest along with two Nepalese guides, Nepal's Tourism Ministry says.

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain . . . 800-801-0011
Cyprus* . . . 800-801-0111
Iceland* . . . 800-801-0011
Ireland . . . 1-800-558-0000
Israel* . . . 177-108-2727
Jordan* . . . 18-800-8000
Luxembourg . . . 800-1111
Macedonia, FYR* . . . 99-900-9288
Malta* . . . 0800-800-1111
Monaco* . . . 19-801-1111
Netherlands* . . . 06-822-9111
Norway . . . 800-191-1111
Poland* . . . 00-010-480-8111
Portugal* . . . 05017-1-238
Romania . . . 01-800-8288
Russia* (Moscow) . . . 155-5042
Slovak Rep.* . . . 00-420-00101
Spain* . . . 908-99-10-1
Sweden . . . 820-795-6111
Switzerland* . . . 155-00-11
Turkey* . . . 00-800-12277
U.S. Arab Emirates* . . . 800-121
U.A.E. . . . 00-001-480-8111
AFRICA

Gabon . . . 00-001-0011
Gambia . . . 00111
Ghana . . . 019